INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929

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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XIX NO. 202- BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHIJI ANXIOUS TO SAIL FOR LONDON

TO ACCOMPANY MAHATMA.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF BENGAL PEASANTS

Acharya Ray's Appeal To Millowners

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Bangiya Sankat Taran Samity appeal from Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy, woeful stories are coming from the interior of devestation by flood. We have collected Rs. 3,000 in eight days, but where eight crores are needed our efforts sink into insignificance.

Men have taken shelter on improvised rafts, on trees and in boats, but in villages where even the highest lands are under 5 to 7 feet of water, where are the cattle to go?"

COWS "SACRIFICED"

The cultivator takes the cows, smear their horns and forehead with vermillion as a sign of sacrifice, takes oc the rope and mutters "Mother Cow I cannot save you, go where you find shelter." The calamity that drives the peasant to let the cattle swim off any where or rather swim to sure death, can be imagined, but is beyond description.

AN APPEAL

I appeal to Bengalees outside Bengal, wherever they may be, not to rest till they do some thing for this distress. I appeal to men and women of all the provinces to imagine the calamity of Bengal and help personally.

Also I request them to from Flood Relief Committees for collection. Contributions from the Punjab, United Province, Burma, Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Delhi in response to my appeal to the local papers are coming but more is needed.

TO MILLOWNERS

To the Millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad, I venture to point out that they owe not a little of their prosperity to the cultivators of Bengal. It is time to repay them in doles of rice, while they are homeless and famine-stricken.

From P. C. Roy, President Sankat Taran Samity, Science College, Calcutta.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE DISMISSAL

Bandra Youth League's Condemnation

BANDRA, Aug. 25.

The following resolutions has been passed by B. Y. League: -

"The Executive Committee of the Bandra Youth League condemns the high handed action of Principal Mahajani of the Fergusson College in wantonly dismissing the three students of the M.A. class on account of their association with the Poona Youth League and assures the Poona Youth League of its fullest support in whatever measures it undertakes to vindicate the honour of the Youth League. The Committee also congratulates the three victimised youths on their bold and patriotic stand."

WILL STRAIGHT-WAY JUMP INTO BOAT AT BALLARD PIER

Eleventh — Hour Hitch

CONGRESS CABINET IN CONCLAVE

—:o:—

MIDNIGHT LETTER TO LORD WILLINGDON

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi is sailing for England on Saturday.

He had a satisfactory talk with the Viceroy this morning, the result of which is to be announced in the form of a communique this evening.

The Viceroy's Executive Council met at half past two, this afternoon.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving immediately direct for Bombay and will sail by Saturday's mail boat.—A. P.

Mr. Gandhi had three hours satisfactory talk with the Viceroy at the end of which he informed the Associated Press that he would be sailing from Bombay for London on 29th instant.

The Viceroy's Executive Council met immediately after Mr. Gandhi left Viceregal Lodge.

A communique announcing the result of the conversations is expected at 4 p.m.

Mr. Gandri leaves Simla this afternoon for Bombay, reaching there on Friday.

Interviewed, Mr. Gandhi declined to disclose result of his interview on the question of enquiry into breaches of the Pact, but said his interview was fairly satisfactory.—A. P.

VICEROY WISHES GOOD LUCK TO GANDHIJI

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

At 1-30 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi shook hands with Lord Willingdon who wished him all success.

On his way back to "Firgrove" Gandhiji refused to stand beyond a minute before a group of photographers at Cecil Hotel remarking, "I have no time and I cannot stand your tyranny any longer."

At 4 p.m. all his luggage had been removed to Cart Road so also the luggage of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, anothe member of the Round Table Conference who was determined to sail with Gandhiji on Saturday for London.

At 5 p.m. Gandhiji ran to the telephone with a note paper and conversed for 10 minutes within closed doors with Mr. Emerson.

EMERGENT MEETING OF VICEROY'S CABINET.

The Viceroy's Executive Council held emergent meeting at 6 p.m. communicated its decision again by phone. A minute after Gandhiji's talk with Mr. Emerson over the phone it was announced that Mahatmaji was not leaving tnis evening.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE WITHIN CLOSED DOORS.

The Congress Working Committee, which had by then spent three hours, was still within closed doors. Telephones were ringing the whole evening at "Firgrove". But the only reply was Mahatmaji would be leaving to-morrow. Clearly, the unexpected hitch occurred at 4-30 p.m.

It became known that Gandhiji's demand for enquiry into Bardoli had been conceded by Government but there was no mention in the draft communique about other provinces.

JAWAHARLAL FLURRIED.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was flurried and I gathered that he was very insistent on some condition being incorporated which might promise enquiry wherever it might be considered necessary. Perhaps it was over this condition given over the 'phone by Gandhiji that there was the second meeting of the Executive Council. The resumption of Congress Working Committee deliberations suggested that the answer from the Government was not encouraging.

MID-NIGHT LETTER TO VICEROY.

Furthermore the Working Committee started writing a letter and till 10 p.m. the draft letter was not complete. It will, however, be in the hands of the Viceroy by midnight and to-morrow morning the Executive Council of the Viceroy meets.

The contents of Gandhiji's letter cannot be known much less can it be forecasted what the final reply of the Government will be to-morrow.

GANDHIJI ANXIOUS TO SAIL.

But Gandhiji is certainly leaving Simla to-morrow and of course is going straight to Bombay. So far as he is concerned he is dreadfully anxious to sailon Saturday. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is no longer in the way as the enquiry into Bardoli affair has been conceded.

Pandit Jawaharlal remains with his condition which the Government does not accept and there also remains the tall Abdul Gaffar Khan who came to-day from Peshawar at Gandhiji's request but has not been consulted till now. He is not a member of the Working Committee. But the North West Frontier Province loomed large next to United Provinces in the charge sheet by the Congress against the Government.

Gandhiji's arrangements for sailing on 29 are however perfect. And if he leaves Simla to-morrow afternoon he straightaway gets into boat at Ballard Pier on Saturday morning.

MOVE TO RE-AFFILIATE LONDON BRANCH OF THE CONGRESS

LONDON, August 25.

Mr. A.J. Patel, formerly Secretary of the London Branch of the Congress, has circularised an intimation to its members asking their opinion regarding the re-affiliating with the Congress and supporting the Congress Mandate. The move will, probably, be made to re-affiliate the branch consisting of members in favour of it.—Reuter.

Finishing Touches To Official Communiques

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The draft communique which will embody the results of to-day's conversations between Lord Willingdon and Mr. Gandhi was discussed for over three hours at the special meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

All arrangements at Firgrove for Mr. Gandhi's departure this evening by roadmotor had been completed, when Mr. Gandhi had telephonic conversation with the Home Secretary regarding the language of the terms of reference, particularly in respect of an enquiry into Bardoli affair.

FINISHING TOUCHES.

Soon after the conversation, it was announced that Mr. Gandhi had postponed his departure from Simla till to-morrow.

Meanwhile it is expected that he will have consultation with Mr. Emerson, with regard to giving final touches to the draft communique.

It is only a slight delay and no hitch. Mr. Gandhi is proceeding to London on 29th instant by the s. s. "Rajputana."—A. P.

CHRISTIANS AND INDIAN PROBLEMS

—:o:—

Address To Gandhiji

Mr. C. I. Kuriapan, the Secretary, Nationalist Christian Party writes:—

With the decision of the National Congress to participate in the second session of the Round Table Conference, Constitutional problems have acquired an enormous practical importance. Highly necessary has it, therfeore, become that the Christian community should abandon the attitude of indifference which hitherto they have so consistently maintained towards public questions and should make their opinions on all the major issues before the country heard. For this purpose, and also with a view to strengthen the position of Mahatma Gandhi in his negotiations with the representatives of the British nation, it has been arranged to present him a public address on behalf of the Christians.

The Nationalist Christian Party is moving in the matter and through for pressure of time, effective publicity is out of question, the Party hopes that there will be hearty Co-operation from all sides.

The meeting for the presentation of the address will be held in the Gloria Church School Hall at 6-30 p.m. on to-morrow (Friday). With a view to avoid rush admission will be by tickets which may be obtained for a nominal price of As. 2 at the gate on Friday and also from the following persons: C. J. Kuriapan, 6 Mazgaon Terrace, Mazgaon; J. F. Pinto, Mangalore Stores, Phiroz-shah Mehta Road, Fort; and J. S. S. Mabler, Central Bank, Fort.

HYDERABAD STATE POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

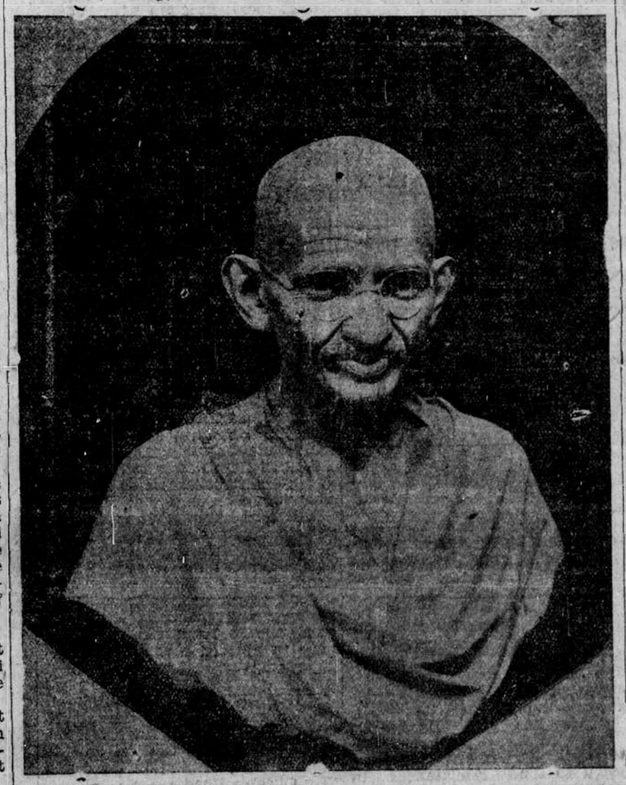
AKOLA, Aug. 26.

The first Hyderabad State Political Conference meets to-morrow at Sriram theatre under the Presidency of Sjt. Ramchander Naik Barrister. Some delegates have already arrived from Bombay and Hyderabad.

The reason for holding the Conference outside Hyderabad is said to be on account of no liberty of speech and Order No. 53 of 1339 Fasli, etc.

"WISH YOU THE BEST OF LUCK".

—Lord Willingdon.



M. N. Roy's Bail Application Turned Down

—:o:—

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY OVER INDIAN MASSES QUESTIONED

Mr. W. Lewis Lloyd, Joint Magistrate, rejected M. N. Roy's bail application. Mr. Roy argued the application in person.

Mr. Iqbalkrishna Kapur, counsel for Mr. Roy, said that the German lawyer Rosenfield was prepared to come to India to help in the defence but he wanted a confirmation from Mr. Roy regarding the latest date on which his services would be required. It is also understood that M. Zinovieff had enquired about Mr. Roy's defence.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 25.

M. N. Roy's bail application was heard by Mr. W. Lewis Lloyd, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate in the court. A large number including Mr. Narainprasad Nigam, members of the local Bar were present besides Roy's counsel Mr. Iqbal Kishen Kapur. Mr. Zakirali, Mr. Sriratan Shukla, Advocate and others.

Roy preferred to argue his application himself and after thanking the Court for giving this permission. he laid great stress that there was no direct evidence against him.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER INDIAN MASSES.

He further asserted that undoubtedly in matters of this nature wherein the validity of the very system of Government is in dispute, law has to be administered with the utmost care. There is the question of sovereignty of the British Crown over Indian masses. He said he always disputed that right of foreign domination over Indian people. He laid great stress that unless there is cogent and relevant admissible evidence against him he should not be kept in jail as keeping him there would amount to the negation of the right of the accused to liberty for which he has been fighting all along.

"WAS HE TO REMAIN IN JAIL FOR HALF CENTURY?"

How then was he detained in jail for over five weeks He asked the Court to treat him as absolutely innocent till the contrary was proved as required by law. Undoubtedly he said Section 121A is non-bailable offence but is he to remain in jail for half a century if the prosecution evidence is not closed till then? He said this was a dispute between the oppressed masses and the Government.

"ANY STICK GOOD TO STRIKE WITH."

But the danger was anybody could thus be arrested and detained. The principle of English Law was not followed in India. James Stephens, the author of Penal Law made a great difference between English and Indian Law. In India the principle followed was any stick was good enough to strike with. The change made was mischievous and made wantonly and light-heartedly for arresting people who honestly express their political views unpalatable to the Government.

"RIDICULOUSLY WEAK CASE."

Refusing bail to him would be violating the principle of law. Reference was made to the recent ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case. Roy said he did not know what evidence would be adduced against him. He asserted that in 1924 the prosecution was very weak, ridiculously weak and the administration of justice then merely a farce. The prosecution by adopting dilatory methods was trying to improve the case this time in order to put up a better show.

He said that the Government after spending crores and crores of the poor peasants' money got hold of him in Bombay

(Message Incomplete).

"MAC'S" LETTER TO LABOUR M.P.

"Suspend Judgment Till Facts Are Known.

SHELTER HAD TO BE FOUND.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The New Government will lose no time in drafting its programme of economy. The greater part of the money will come from savings and not taxation.

"Act without passion and pitjudice" pleads Mr. MacDonald in a moving appeal contained in a private letter sent to all Labour members of the House of Commons, explaining his position and his feelings.

He says that a crisis was rapidly approaching and shelter had to be found immediately in the interests of the country for fears had arisen abroad as regards the stability of our credit.

There was no question of bankers' swamp. He recognised that his action might temporarily embarrass the Labour Party, but urges them to suspend their judgment until facts are given them in Parliament.

The King is returning to Scotland to-night. He will keep himself in touch with Mr. MacDonald telephonically.—Reuter.

(Earlier News of New Cabinet see page 12).

Simla Season To Close In October

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Government of India offices will close in Simla on 17th October and will reopen in New Delhi on the 19th idem.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

DEATH OF JAPAN'S EX-PREMIER.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Tokio.—Death has occurred of ex-Premier Hamaguchi as effect of shot-wound he received last November.

LINDBERGH LUSTILY CHEERED.

Over hundred thousand wildly cheering enthusiasts lined the streets to welcome Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh on completion of their flight from New York which they left on July 29.

IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH "NAUTILUS."

Bergen.—Wireless station reports that it was in excellent wireless communication with Sir Hubert Wilkins North Pole expedition in submarine "Nautilus" last night and to-day.

FRANCO-POLISH PACT WITH MOSCOW.

Berlin.—Germany is suspicious regarding Franco-Polish efforts to come to an understanding with Moscow for pact of non-aggression. If Pact is concluded on lines favoured by Warsaw, German press fears that it will lead to inclusion of Baltic States and finally to bloc of States from Black Sea to Finland. Such scheme is regarded as attempt to isolate Germany on continent and a death-blow to Treaty of Rapallo.—Reuter.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON SIMLA TALKS

BENARES, Aug. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya have been in touch with each other these two days through telephone.

Interviewed by the Associated Press the Pandit said settlement had been practically reached and he was very hopeful that the matter would be finally settled tomorrow. Quesioned about the hitch which is responsible for delay in the publication of the communique the Pandit declined to say anything.—A.P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Experienced man to organise Motor Insurance Department of well estblished Firm. Apply Box No. 1135, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
A R5722

WANTED—MAN TYPIST. Apply in own handwriting stating salary expecting SINGH CO., LTD., 13, Princess Street.
A R5733

WANTED—Energetic LADIES and GENTLEMEN to work for Free Insurance Scheme of New Bombay Banking Corporation Ltd., Bombay, in Central India and U.P. on most liberal terms. For particulars apply to:—M. H. BROS., Chief Agents for U.P. and C. I. Benares City.
A R 5736

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to 300 including T. A. to Organise Agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of RATUAJHORA TEA CO., LTD. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for hand-woven piece-goods from all parts of India. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, 208, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R5705

Loan

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can invest Rs. 5,000 to a running concern as working or sleeping partner. Apply Box No. 1131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 5713

For Sale.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Large Stock of Excellent SILENT DRAMAS, COMEDIES Shorts and Gazettes TO BE SOLD. Particulars on application to Box No. 1124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3474

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY FOR SALE—The entire Plant, Machinery and Buildings of a Tanning Extract Factory in Bhopal is for sale. The Machinery includes a Kestner Patent, Double Effect Evaporator, four Bark Mills, Pumps, Electro-motors, Gas Engined, Air Compressors, Wooden and Concrete Vats, Drums, etc. A considerable stock of Kahua, Abula and other barks are also for sale. Offers are invited for the whole Factory as it stands, or for separate items of Machinery, etc. Full particulars will be furnished on application to THE BHOPAL PRODUCE TRUST, LTD., Bhopal, C. I.
N R5730

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOMS, with light, fan and phone—Hornby Row, Fort. Apply Box No. 1136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 3570

IN AN INDEPENDENT BUNGALOW airy bright up-to-date flat, five rooms, two large verandhas, bath room, terrace. Rent Rs. 105 with garage Rs. 120. Available 1st September for respectable family, any community. Apply Ground Floor, KRISHNA BHUVAN, Near King's Circle, Matunga.
C R5716

Educational

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
R5729

Motors and Accessories

TWO SEATERS MOSLEY MOTOR CAR in tip-top condition FOR SALE. See Mr. R. T. MODY, Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, between 9-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m.
J A R 5734

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th September, 1931 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1930.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice has been received from a Shareholder to appoint Messrs Dalal and Shah, as Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1931.

4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 28th day of August, 1931 to Friday, the 11th day of September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
3507

S. S. "CELEBES MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 26th August, 1931, from Japan, via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

M. KOMADA,
Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on THURSDAY, the 27th August, 1931, the areas noted below will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. on account of the "Cocoanut Day" Fair:—

WAUDBY ROAD
from its junction with Ravelin Street to its junction with Hornby Road.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD
(North bound vehicular traffic only will be allowed on this road. Tram traffic will be allowed both ways).

1ST MARINE STREET
GIRGAUM ROAD
from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Dhobi Talao will be closed to South-bound vehicular traffic except trams.

KALBADEVI ROAD
from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Carnac Road will be closed to North-bound vehicular traffic except trams.

CARNAC ROAD
from its junction with Sheik Memon Street to its junction with Kalbadevi Road will be closed to West-bound vehicular traffic except trams.

NOTE:—No cross traffic will be allowed at the Dhobi Talao junction.

SANDHURST ROAD.
from its junction with French Bridge to Chaupati.

CHAUPATI
from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; and HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT
Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.
Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.
Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.
Via New Queen's Road, Lamington Road, over Frere Bridge, Nana's Chowk, and Gowalia Tank Road.

This order is made under subsection (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

(Sd.) G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 15th August, 1931.
3500

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 517 of 1930.

GULAM HUSSEIN KHAN MAHOMED. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
BAI SAKINABAI, widow of Noormahomed Babool and another ..... Defendants.
To,
AKBERALLY NOORMAHOMED BABOOL.
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against you as the heir and legal representative of the deceased Noormahomed Babool to recover the sum of Rupees Three thousand and three hundred with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 1st December, 1927, till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment, till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day September, 1931, at 11 o'clock in person or by advocate and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 18th day of March, 1930.

Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3509

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PREMSHANKER MAHASHANKER has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land, situate at Dhanji Street, Parsi Gulli, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. Part of 1382 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1373 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under "C" Ward No. 703, Street Nos. 88 to 94 and bounded, on or towards the East by Dhunji Street, on or towards the West by the property of Abdulali Kadarbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Adamali Kikabhai and on or towards the South by the property of Eyabhai Nurudin.

Dated this 25th day of Aug. 1931.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3506.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA, BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor of the will of Bai SOONABAI, widow of Limjibhoy Dinshaw Davar, deceased and on account of the estate of the said deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL those pieces of Quit and Ground Rent land now formed into one together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate at Kamatipura Bazar Road, admeasuring about 305 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 4472, 5339, New Survey No. 6452, Cadastral Survey No. 293, 294 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 1242 (1), Street Nos. 4-6, and bounded on the West by the property of Sulleman Hajee Cassum and others, on the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road, on the North by Versowa Street and on the South by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 27th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Maldon House," 35, New Marine Lines (Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai's Bungalow) of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, etc.

Property of one European gentleman and others.

Dr. N. L. Burman
Hydrocele Expert
(Balaji Road, Surat)
RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
In 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates
25th August to 1st September
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Time: 9 to 12 & 4 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
Hararwala Building,
Colaba, BOMBAY 4

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Comedy Riot
CHARLEY'S AUNT
featuring
CHARLES RUGGIES
All-Taking Comedy
Smash.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
The British All-Talking Comedy
BRACELETS
Featuring BERT COOTE
and The Fox Production
"ENTER THE QUEEN."

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Silent Version of This Picture won the Gold Medal.
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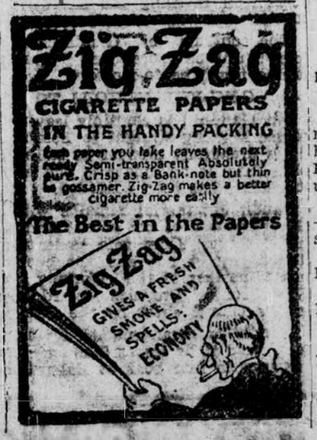

TRAVELLERS & CULTIVATORS IN KNEE-DEEP MUD IN BORSAD

—:o:—

PRESSING NEED FOR A GOOD ROAD.

(From Our Correspondent).

BORSAD, August 23.

Towards the north-east corner of the Borsad Taluka from the Mission House is the Main Road. There is a temple of the Goddess Fullabai in Pamol village, which is a place of pilgrimage. Many pilgrims visit this temple. The entire road for all these villages is situated in a low-level area. The town of Borsad is the headquarter of the Taluka. In front of the town, near the premises of the Mission House, there is a low-level area, which gets filled with the first few showers of rain and later on with more rain overflows on account of the flooded area with continuous flow of water. The cultivators and travellers have to wade through knee-deep mud and water for a greater part of the year. There is no traffic except in summer.

Many times it has so happened that owing to the flow of water the cultivators had to stay in their fields for two or three days without food exposed to cold.

A small way about a furlong, through the Mission House gives some relief to travellers, and cultivators, but this path is available only till the main entrance of the Mission House is closed in the evening. And the travellers are confronted with the same difficulty. People have frequently to come to Borsad for treatment at the Mission Hospital.

Government officers have to undergo the same hardships and difficulties too when they have to go to the villages.

It is hoped that the authorities concerned will make provision for the road at least in the low-lying portion. It is quite urgent that the Local Board or Government take steps immediately although none of these has shown any response to the petition of the people for the consideration of the matter as yet.

Rajkot.—The local Congress workers have arranged to hold a Khadi exhibition this week. It will remain open to the public from 27th inst. to 5th proximo. All the exhibits are open to sale. It will not only popularize Khaddar but even Swadeshi made toys. Since the saplihi fair is fast approaching.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail):—

	Week ending 21st Aug. 1931. This season	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	101	143	454
Receipts at U. S. Ports	50	88	385
Exports from America;			
To Great Britain	2	3	27
To Continent	28	49	140
To Japan, Canada, etc.	38	68	23
Total	62	120	190
World's Spinners' Takings of American cotton	149	432	385
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	44	125	99
Visible Supply:—			
Stocks at American Ports	2,727	1,721	
Stocws at American Interior Towns	739	544	
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent	1,471	893	
Total	4,937	3,158	
Last week	4,986	3,059	
Difference on week	—49	+99	
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	917	730	

POONA SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The London Chamber of Commerce Examination Results 1931, held under the auspices of the Poona School of Commerce are as under:—

Book-keeping and Accountancy:—(1) Y. K. Bapat; (2) T. Y. Nisal.

Banking and Currency:— (1) G. N. Deshpande.

Commerce and Finance:—(1) L. K. Jakka; (2) P. P. Khare; (3) T. Y. Nisal (Distinction.)

Foreign Exchange:—(1) G. K. Dabke (Distinction.)

Commercial Law:—(1) L. K. Jakka; (2) T. Y. Nisal.

Type-writing:—(1) M. V. Atre; (2) L. R. Shah.

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Note:—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

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SOVIET "HELL-FIRE PROOF."

—:o:—

"A Country With No Ladies And Gentlemen."

BERNARD SHAW ON HIS VISIT TO RUSSIA.

DIGSWELL PARK.
(Weldyn), Wednesday.

"HELL-FIRE-PROOF" was the term George Bernard Shaw applied to-day to the principle and practice of Communism as thusiasm as he described his short recent visit with Lady Astor and Lord Lothian. He was lecturing here to the I.L.P. summer school.

Mr. Shaw brimmed over with enhusism as he described his talks with Stalin and other leaders. He had found it, he said, an "absolute delight" to be in a country where there are no "ladies and gentlemen," and the "horror" of returning to Western Europe had been very hard to bear.

The lecture, which lasted an hour and a half, contained no serious criticism of the Soviet regime, but lauded the principle of dictatorship to the skies, and declared that it is "what we shall have to come to."

Mr. Shaw admitted himself to have been very much impressed by the contempt of the Russian leaders for "what we call Democracy." From Stalin downwards, they all fully realised that the job could not be done in that way.

"It is exceedingly difficult," G. B. S. went on, "for Russians to believe that we are so stupid as we really are.

"Mr. Stalin himself said to me: 'Surely any intelligent person can see so-and-so and so-and-so?'

"And I said: 'Our people are not intelligent. That is the very first thing you have to grasp.'

"I could see that he didn't really believe that people could be so confoundedly foolish as not to see the benefit of the Communist system."

The fact of the matter was, he went on, that Russian politicians enjoyed not only the enormous moral superiority of working under Communism, but also a vast intellectual superiority: They had begun by reading Marx.

"They look upon us," said he, cheerily, "as imbeciles. And we can't realise that we 'are' imbeciles."

Besides discussing with Stalin the imbecility of the British, Mr. Shaw and the Russian dictator discussed the subject of war between the two countries.

"It was perfectly clear to me," he remarked, "that they do apprehend what they call an Imperialist war.

"I could not honestly tell them, 'You are in no danger,' though I could say that the mass of the people do not want war. Their reply was that the mass did not seem to be able to stop Mr. Churchill and his like going to war when they chose.

KEEPING POWDER DRY.

"I said to Mr. Stalin: 'Quite seriously I don't think you are in any serious danger, but as an honest man you had better take the advice of Cromwell when he said, "Put you trust in God, my boys, but keeps your powder dry."

"Mr. Stalin, who was rather interested in Cromwell—being a little in the same position—intimated that that was exactly what he was doing."

"Russia has no Parliament or any nonsense of that kind," Mr. Shaw went on.

"When a job has to be done it is always done by a dictator. That is to say, somebody is responsible for it.

"If he does it wrong he goes from the top to the bottom with a crash. He has got to deliver the goods.

"There is no toleration. It has to be done quick—like that!" Mr. Shaw explained, smacking his hand together.

"The reason why things could be done in this way was the 'Fabian constitution of Russia.'

"You couldn't see the Fabianism at work, but there it was all the same—the inevitability of gradualness. That is to say, the change-over from Capitalism to Socialism was being effected without completely scrapping the old machine before the new was ready.

"STALIN WOULD LAUGH"

"How Stalin would laugh if he heard me say that sort of thing," commented Mr. Shaw.

"If the Soviet leaders were present here they would regard me as one of the most monstrous paradoxies, if not liars, that exists on the face of the earth."

"The rate at which things were changing in Russia was perfectly amazing. And why? Simply," replied G.B.S. "because there is oil in the bearings, instead of sand, as in this country. Consequently there is no friction.

PUT BACK INTO IT.

"In Russia they say to every workman, 'Put your back into it. Go short, Starve yourself a bit (not that they really starve, but they don't expect luxuries). Work for five years and see what will happen.'

"In England if you say the same thing to a workman he replies, 'Why should I sweat myself and go short for five years in order that the idle and rich classes may be idler and richer and I may be poorer than ever? Not likely! My policy is to do as little as I can and get as much as I can for it.'

"No wonder the Russians are getting on by leaps and bounds. They have got rid of the parasites on industry—and the parasites on the parasites."

Mr. Shaw had a good deal to say about the position of religion in Russia.

"Lady Astor," he reported, 'had told Stalin and the other leaders that they would find they could not do without religion, and would have to come back to it....

"There is no need for them to go back to religion, because they are full of it," was Mr. Shaw's retort. "The whole movement is inspired by a great spiritual impulse.

Lady Astor, he said, was much disturbed about the way in which the Russian children were being brought up. She found them much too clean, and asked that somebody should be sent over to examine the methods of the late Margaret MacMillan.

"Mr. Stalin," retorted G.B.S., 'turned round on Lady Astor, with an expression that was extremely eloquent, and said, 'In England you beat children.'

"Nothing expresses better the difference in outlook. It is a crime to beat a child in Russia. When parents are goaded into clouting their children their children summon them in the police court."

This he described as an example of the extraordinary sharpness in Russian contrasts. The Government was both "entirely and frightfully ruthless," and strikingly humane.

It had absolutely abolished capital punishment, so that you could commit a murder on very reasonable terms — say, four years' imprisonment—but you could be shot for a political offence, or for trying to get rich by speculation. In that case you simply disappeared.

"Over here, of course," was Mr. Shaw's comment, "we send our speculators to Parliament, we adore them, we worship them.

"The only people who objected to the so-called Terror were those who were so stupid that they did not understand the tremendous danger of the crime they were committing.

"They were generally ladies and gentlemen—unhappy relics often known as the intelligentsia—who could not grasp the system of Communism in the slighest degree."

"Dictatorship is what we will have to come to when we have seriously undertaken the task of applying Socialism in this country. Because then we shall have pressing work to do."

FIVE IN A ROOM.

Talking of housing in Russia, he said: "The Russians are not strict so far as privacy is concerned.

....."They never seemed to me to ..sleep less than five in a r room. ..and have no particular objec- sleep less than five in a room. ..if necessary../ ....

"Neither can they sleep alone for fear of robbers and ghosts," he added.

Mr. Shaw was in tremendous spirits and appeared to be in the best of health. He was wearing his famous pale yellow hot-weather suit.—"Daily Herald."

MR. SHAW GOES OVER.

"Daily Herald's" Criticism.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

When Mr. Shaw plumps for Stalin, the main thing to bear in mind is that G.B.S. is first and foremost a dramatist.

As such he has an infallible eye for a situation. Now Russia is, dramatically, a very fine situation. So is Italy. Not only that, but in each of these national dramas is one great star round which the cast revolves—a big impressive hero or villain according to your fancy. Stalin and Mussolini.

A Dictatorship is dramatic—a democracy is not. It does not contain high lights. Can it be wondered at, then, that Shaw, the dramatist, should become impatient with it, and transfer his intellectual allegiance to the dictatorship which has all the glamour of great drama about it.

Of course, he prefers the Communist drama to the Fascist one. We do not quarrel with him for that. What we do think is that his dramatist's eye has led him to make the biggest mistake of his life, namely, it has blinded him to the real virtues and powers of achievement of the democracy of which he used to be so staunch a champion.

OPEN MOCKERY.

In his address to the I.L.P., at Welwyn the other day, he speaks of democracy for the first time with open mockery. Its patient tolerance infuriates him. His admiration for the "efficiency" of dictatorship is passionate.

Russia set out to conquer Mr. Shaw. From the moment of rapturous greeting—"Hail, Shaw!"—until the departure after one of Stalin's Special / Nine-Day Conducted Tours, he was feted—and felled.

But why?

Democracy demands from her servants certain qualities which it is no longer in Mr. Shaw's power to see.

They must have the patience and the humility to step aside when in a minority. They must know how to live and let live. They need the precious talent of tolerance.

They must respect from the depth of their being the personality of even the most humble. And they must bow to the will of the humble when the humble are the many.

These graces no longer impress Mr. Shaw, the dramatist.

His splendid impatience for social change—"Why can't these fools see as far and as fast as I see?"—hustles him easily into the arms of dictatorship.

Dictatorship was cast aside in Britain for reasons which do not weaken. We have learnt in the bitterness of experience that government by the few means in the end government for the few. We have learnt that those who are excluded from social power are in the end excluded from social benefit.

THE PRISONER.

The most benevolent dictatorship declines—it is the epitaph of history—into an interested tyranny. It is the prisoner of its own experience, and its own experience is narrower than that of those whom it attempts to benefit.

In the end it is found governing in its own interests, not perhaps, because it is wicked, but because its own interests are alone comprehensible to it.

So was Louis, so was Charles, so was Wilhelm found.

And the precise brand of dictatorship is no matter. The same weakness inheres in them all.

For it carries within it the seeds of its own decay. It breeds not responsibility in its people, but supineness. It is chained to tracks whose terminus is revolution.

Efficient? It is a form of government destined to collapse.

We prefer the ideal of a free and self-respecting people, claiming equal freedom for each of its members, and building its social decisions from the wills of the highest and lowest alike.

It is not less democracy we need. It is more.

PEER IMPRESSED BY SOVIET IDEAS

The Marquis of Lothian, who accompanied Mr. Bernard Shaw and Lord and Lady Astor on their visit to Russia, gave his impressions to the Liberal Summer School at Cambridge the other day.

The most tremendous fact, he said, was the complete disappearance of private property of every kind except for a few personal effects such as clothes and boots.

The second central fact was that the whole edifice of the community was functioning for the benefit of the proletariat.

Another central fact of Communist regime was State planning. The Communists were absolutely convinced that their scheme was going to prevail and that the rest of the world lived in outer darkness.

Almost the only luxury obtainable in Russia was lipstick. Silk stockings were regarded with envious eyes by the peasant young women.

Two years ago there were 1,700,000 unemployed in Russia. To-day there was no unemployment.

The Communist religion, convinced that it could create a heaven for humanity in this world, had no mercy for its opponents.

Nobody could go to Russia and fail to be convinced that it was the most gigantic and heroic experiment ever tried in history.

He believed there were ideas behind the Russian Revolution that were going enormously to affect mankind. It was for us to consider how they could be adopted without sacrificing constitutional rights.—"Daily Herald."

INDIAN CANDIDATE FOR WORLD TEAM.

Sutcliffe's Tribute To C. K. Naidu

Herbert Sutcliffe, the famous England and Yorkshire cricketer, writes in "The Daily Express":—

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, realising that the cancelling of the M. C. C. visit to India and Ceylon last year meant a serious blow to cricket in the East decided to run a touring team himself to assist in compensating Indian cricket for the great loss. One of his great aims was to raise the standard of Indian cricket, and by forming a most formidable team, a team which in my opinion, was equal to the best county side in England, was able to show the cricket-loving public of India the game at its best.

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram is passionately fond of cricket, and, like H. H. Prince Ranjitsinhji, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, and many others, he has done excellent work for the great game. It is interesting to know that the Maharaj Kumar was a keen lover of cricket from his early boyhood. He was taught the game at Mayo College, in Ajmere, by an old Cambridge man named Professor Farquhar.

When he was sent over to England for educational purposes he was given every opportunity of paying the game he so much loved and I am told he was never happier than when he had a bat in his hands. He is a batsman of the forcing type, and during the tour he played many fine innings, the greatest of which was in the final of the All-India Gold Cup Tournament, when he scored a brilliant 78 in ninety minutes.

The Maharaj Kumar is a candidate for the captaincy of the Indian team to tour England next year, and if he is fortunate enough to be appointed he will no doubt give an excellent account of himself for he has had a thorough grounding of the finer points of the game, and is a most capable leader.

Another aim in organising the tour was to create a greater friendship between East and West and to endeavour to allay the feelings of political unrest. There is no game more likely to foster the spirit of friendliness than cricket, and in this respect I feel sure the tour was a huge success.

During our tour of India I am pleased to say there was never the slightest trace of any opposition to Hobbs and myself as Englishmen, or any boycott of our matches. On the contrary our team attracted large crowds everywhere, and we were most cordially received throughout the land. The enthusiastic manner in which the crowds watched our play was a great revelation to Hoobs and I. They were most appreciative of the finer points of the game, their knowledge being well in keeping with the spectators of other countries.

I have already stated that our team was equal to the best county side in England, and I feel sure that at least four members of the side will be invited to tour England next year.

The finest all-round player in India last winter was Captain C. K. Naidu. He is a prilliant batsman of the forcing type, yes of the Jessopian order. He scored a fine century against the M. C. C. team in 1926-7, bitting many six's off Tate and Co. His bowling, too, is magnificent. He is a medium-pace right-arm bowler, who can bowl the outswinger as well as any one I know, and who has a terrible off-spin with an occasional leg-break. He is also one of the finest fielders in the world. Naidu, in short qualifies for a place in any world team. He is sure to prove a great attraction in England in 1932.

AN INDIAN RHODES.

Another of our great players was Gulam Mahomed, a slow left-arm bowler of the Rhodes type. His fighting and spinning of the ball was reminiscent of the great Wilfred, and he could bowl for long stretches, at the same time keeping a perfect length. He too is an excellent bat and a fined fielder.

In regard to Hobbs and myself from a cricketing points of view we took the batting honours of the tour with averages of about 50 each. We both failed together on two occasions in the first innings, and this necessitated a return to our best "Australian fighting form", which fortunately placed our side in winning position. Although we started the tour in remarkable style at Benares—Hobbs scored a not out century and I scored 93 run out—our form was rather disappointing in the first innings of the second match at Delhi—the headquarters of the Indian Cricket Boad—against an all-Indian eleven. Here we experienced conditions which were entirely against run-getting—an exceptionally strong light and a fiery matting wicket, the fast bowler's paradise—but, strange to say, it was a slow medium bowler named De Mello who practically bowled the whole side out.

However, from a run-scoring point of view, we atoned for our failure in the second innings but our display was anything but convincing and disappointing to us in view of the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) was a spectator. Our third game was at Calcutta, at which place we were promised a really excellent wicket, but two or three days' rain produced a vile, sticky wicket and again our display—before the Governor of Bengal (Sir Stanley Jackson, the ex-England and Yorkshire cricketer)—was not at all satisfying to ourselves. However from this match onwards we struck excellent from which was fully appreciated both in England and Ceylon.

HOBBS' PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN CEYLON.

Hobbs' form in Ceylon was most amazing he went to the wicket four times, scoring three centuries and a fifty—all his runs being scored in his best form. During one of our matches in India I had the humiliating experience of being run out off a no-ball without even having one ball. Hobbs hit the no-ball terrifically hard to what in the ordinary course of elvents would have been wide of mid-on, but the mid-on, fielding wide made a brilliant right-hand save and as I was half-way down the wicket I had little chance of regaining the crease.

India has a strong charm for me, and my impressions will remain as long as I live—call it the lure of the East if you like, but I shall long to pay yet another visit.

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Scene from "Prithviraj Chowan", Sharadha picture with Nandram and Balabhai—Vishnu.nu.

Gulab and Aziz in "Betrayer" East East India Films picture West End.

Scene from "Ameerka...an", Hindusthan Cinema Film Co's production.

The Ufa Convention 1931.

—:o:—

The annual Ufa Convention which has taken place in Berlin last week, was attended by more than 300 department heads and foreign representatives of the Ufa concern, coming from all parts of Germany and the principal film centres of Europe, such as London, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bucarest, Sofia, Zagreb, Warsow, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors, etc.

The convention was opened by Alexander Grau and Wilhelm Meydam, both members of the Ufa Board of Directors. The first speech fas heid by Ludwig Klitzsch, the President of the Board. His entire address was imbued with a distinct spirit of optimism, in spite of the severe crisis of the present times. This spirit, he said, must be upheld by every business enterprise which does not want to be swamped and drowned in the malestrom of the starmy events. In view of the singular position of the Ufa concern, he assured his listeners, the Ufa would continue to work and to do its business as long as there was the last chance of business in entire Germany.

In reviewing the results of the past business year Mr. Klutzsch stated that for the first time since a long number of years, the Ufa would be in a position to pay a divident to its shareholders.

Other interesting items in his address were:—

Cash on hand on May 31st 1930: 4 million marks, cash on hand on May 31st 1931: 9 million marks.

The turnover of the German renting department has increased 60 per cent., the total amount being 20 million marks, i.e., about a third of the total renting turnovers in entire Germany.

The theatrical holdings have been reorganised and extended. During the past year, 14 new theatres with a total seating capacity of 14,000 were added to the chain, while 10 houses with a seating capacity of only 9,000 were disposed of, which means that average seating capacity of the Ufa theatres has been increased from 800 to 1,000. This policy will be continued during the coming business year, 16 new houses having been provided for alredy in Cologne, Erfurt, Freiburg, Leipzig, and many other German centres.

Ufa's film export has also experienced an essential increase, although this branch was somewhat neglected during the first period of sound film production. The programme for the season 1931/32 calls for 15 feature films and about 35 horts in several foreign languages. The foreign theatre holdings have been increased by one theatre in New York and two in Budapest.

Ufa's printing plant (Afifa) has increased its production 50 per cent. (from 60 million feet to 120 million). The Ufa studios—universally recognised as the best organised and most modern in the world—are constantly occupied by Ufa producers and other German or European firms.

Mr. Klitzsch emphatically denied all rumours of Ufa's aspirations for a monopoly in Germany. The German market absorbs about 160—180 features per season of which amount Ufa does not produce more than about 25 to 30. An increase of Ufa productions as stated to be impossible, for it would lower the quality of the entire product. Not only has the Ufa provided for sufficient sound stages to cater to the demand of a very great portion of the German film producers outside of the Ufa's own requirements, but the management is even now considering a plan to finance a number of serious German producers who would otherwise be forced to give up the struggle in these days of financial stress.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Speaking of the relations of the Ufa to the foreign producers, the Ufa president said that things were in a stage of new developments. The central situation of Germany, her vast reservoire of sound-film actors will, in due course of time, place the Ufa in a position to be of valuable assistance in regard to international co-operation. This situation would be here to-day already, had it not been for the crisis which the American industry had to go through, and for the uncertain economical condition in which Germany has found herself during the recent period. As matters, stand to-day the German quota regulations in regard to the importation of foreign productions are most essential to the maintenance and development of Germany's own film industry. This however, he continued, does not mean that by the quota foreign films are barred from the German market. Let the Americans openly state what they want, and if their demands are based on a sound reciprocity basis they will be heartily welcomed by the German picture business.

In spite of the fact that the spoken word has been added to the formerly international picture, it would be wrong to think that the international film business was dead and buried. At the contrary, international co-operation—even if on a national basis—would soon come back to life. In the same measure as the German audiences welcome every interesting American, English or French picture, the German producers could be confident that their interesting product would find a response in the countries mentioned, as had been clearly proved by the success of the various Ufa productions abroad.

The address of President Klitzsch was followed by a number of very interesting and instructive speeches by various other members of the convention. Director Meydam gave a general review of Ufa's entire home and foreign distribution during 1930/31. He stressed the ponit that the company had succeeded in turning out foreign versions which equalled and partly exceeded in quality the best home product of the coutries to which these Ufa pictures were exported. He also outlined the prospects for the coming season for which the Ufa could safely announce a product which would be ever more successful than that of the past season.

Director Ernst Hugo Correll, incharge of Ufa's Production Department, gave a comprehensive survey of the past two years of sound-film production, in addition to which he pointed out the characteristics of the programme of 1931/32, an important factor of which would be a further restriction of dialogue in favour of the visual effects, accompanied by an extensive employ of the musical element.

In concluding his address, Mr. Correll gave a brief outline of the coming pictures to be produced under the supervision of Gunther Stapenhorst, Alfred Zeisler, Bruno Duday and Hans Herbert Ulrich, which will be principally restricted to the home market and to such countries, where German is generally understood. The same pertains to a historical superproduction "York", which will be supervised by Mr. Correll personally.

MULKI LINGUEL FEATURES.

Erich Pommer, the next speaker, gave informations about the three multi-lingual super features of his own production. They are

(Continued on page 10).

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

A Great Worker

The death of Pandit Vishnu Digambar removes from the rank of the devotees of Indian music a dominant figure. He was a great worker. He was one of the first to proclaim the cultural importance of Indian music. His insistence was neither abstract nor academic. His Gandharva Vidyalaya was an enterprise indicative of his uncommon courage. His own tours; and the activities of his numerous pupils scattered over the country have served to popularise effectively the higher demands in Indian music. The only tribute his friends and pupils could offer to his memory would be, decidedly, to continue his work, to spread his gospel to create the demand for higher standards of art in Indian music in every Indian home.

* * *

The Way Of Efficiency

Ramon Novarro inquires about the kind of saddle a Hindu of noble birth should use in "Son of India". Miss Buckmnall, of the studio iresearch department, Hollywood supplies not only the information but authentic pictures of the object as well. Her department files and indexes every technical information. Ramon Navarro learns how precisely precious stones and jewels are weighed and examined in India. His film "Son of India" makes it necessary. That is the way of both art and efficiency of the screen industry in America. That has not been hitherto our way in India. The indifference with which the "sets" and costumes are, generally, designed for Indians films are more than sufficient evidence of the manner in which the industry is conducted in India.

Studios Use Evolved System Of Recording.

The making of talking pictures has evolved one of the most unusual and elaborate systems of book-keeping ever seen in an industry. For not only does it keep track of facts, figures and costs, but of people, of drama, and of words all in one scientifically worked-out routine.

Such is the system of "logs" and "reports" evolved since the making of talkies. By its use almost anything may be found out. If the director wants to know the exact wording of a speech by John Jones in "The Last Shot," for instance, the script secretary turns to the "scene reports," gets the one corresponding to the scene number in question, and can tell it at a glance. She can also tell just who was in the scene what the actor wore—or any other little fact—even to the distances the cameras and microphones were from the player.

If a director wants to check up on a sequence with a star, the assistant goes through the "books," finds the scene number, and in half a minute can have that scene from the laboratory to "run" if the detailed report on paper isn't enough.

The system includes a series of records, kept on the sets, which interlock. On the desk of the sound mixer is a "sound log." It is a blank form in which as each scene is recorded the scene number, time the sound apparatus was in use, nature of action and nature of sound is recorded. Any delays or troubles are also recorded. Each scene is recorded separately. At the same time on the set, the scrip secretary keeps the "scene report" on another blank form. This includes camera angels, time of scene in footage of film, detailed action players before camera and all the dialogue taken in shorthand as uttered by actors on the set.

The scene numbers are the same in all cases, being taken from numbers given on the script. By these numbers laboratory, cutters and all bandlers identify the scenes.

The third factor is the "casting office report," made up daily, listing the players to be used the next day. From this the casting office calls the players, and from this the acting pay roll is kept track of.

A forth check in the "book-keeping" is the "cutting continuity" which lists all action in detail on the film as edited and run off in final form.

Six people including assistant director, production manager, script clerk sound technician, cutter and assistant cutter keep the different units of these records so that any discrepancies may be checked. And from the reports one may find any details, from a work spoken in dialogue to the color of neckti an actor wears in a scene.—"New York Times".

Elevator Walls. NEW FILM DEVICE.

The convenient development of the revolving stage in legitimate theatres is matched by the ingenious invention by Paramount technicians of elevator walls.

Walls or sections of walls in settings can now be raised like immense windows. The devices is a great time-saver. It facilitates the speed with which a set can be lighted, or a motion picture camera can be placed for a long shot, and gives the players more room on the set for their action.

With the new invention of window-like walls, the lighting of the set can be more evenly distributed; the cameras can be placed back for a long shot without waiting for the removal of a wall; and the side-lighting comes from off the set, giving the players greater freedom of movement. This also makes for more beautiful photography.

The sets were so designed that whole sections of the walls could be raised out of the way in less than a minute. To raise a wall the sections are slotted like windows.

The new invention was used for the first time in "Up Pops the Devil" adapted by Arthur Kober and Eve Unsell from the stage hit by Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich. Included in the cast of the picture are Carol Lombard, Skeets Gallagher, Stuart Erwin, Norman Foster and Lilyan Tashman. The picture brings to the screen a cross-section of life in Greenwich Village, with its informality, its joys and woes, its delicatessen stores and live parties. This picture, coming to the New York Paramount Theatre on Friday, was directed by A. Edward Sutherland.

Internal Movies. THREATEN PERSONAL PRIVACY.

The Belgian medical man is prone to put the mechanical side of his art far above the psychological, and there is a feeling that he sometimes goes too far. The latest invention, to be shown in Paris soon, is a phographic apparatus to be introduced into the patient's stomach, where it will take eight tiny plates.

Laymen who have heard about this internal movie stunt are outraged. It will put an end, they say, to all privacy. Doctors will be able to diagnose mysterious heart complaints as due to lobster salad, to prove with documents in their hands that it was Johnny who stole the green gooseberries, that Mary ate the unripe apples. Even illicit diamond buyers will no longer be able to swallow their gems in emergencies.

NEWLY RECORDED MUSIC. Instrumental, Hindustani And Marathi.

(BY GANDHARVA.)

The August issue of H. M. V. recods inludes four Marathi, two instrumental and seven Hindustani records. Of the two records of Prof. Narayanrao Vyas (P. 13520 and P. 13521), the 'Bilaval' and 'Bhairawa' come up to the standard of some of his previous records. But his "Desh' is not up to the mark as the 'Alaps' are too simple, and the choice of the song is not satisfactory. The well-known national song 'Bharat Hamara Desh Hai' is well recorded.

Prof. Rambhau Astekar's "Sarang' is good (P. 13522). His 'Tans' are sweet and clear and he reveals his individual style.

Mr. Phulajibuwa, generally sings Marathi 'Abhangs but this time he has attempted two Hindustani devotional songs.

Master Vasant is a great favourite with the lovers of light music. 'Gazal' 'Kavali' is his special field. Both the songs represented here (P13524) will make the lovers of light tunes respond to the regular rhythm of the words.

Bai Akkubai of Belgaum (P13525) it appears, strains her voice too much by keeping it tied too long to the 'Tar Shadja'. Her voice seems to break at the higher pitch. If she will avoid this her songs should be more effective.

Miss Akkujan of Athani (P.-13526) has a clear voice quite suitable for recording. For a new artiste her songs may be well received but she has yet to prove her proficiency as a finished exponent.

Two Harmonium records by Master Ratnakant P.17579 and Mr. K. N. Desai Inamdar P.17580 play the same song 'Dharashana kaise pau' in Tilak-Kamod Raag. It is very difficult to choose one for distinction. Both of them indicate good control over the key board. They seem to have skill in the art of using adjacent notes with the main theme as grace notes.

Master Dinanath (P.13516) sings effectively the song 'Nachat na ganat natha' in his forceful voice. His other song 'Manadaruda' is a typical example of his intricate but difficult style. The sudden jumps from note to note are admirable.

Mr. Krishnarao Shende has a big and sweet voice, but he has not done justice to the Marathi song 'Ya Zani' which is composed on the famous Hindustani song in 'Raag Chaya Nut' 'Nevaiiya Bajore'. No shade of the original 'Raag' is visible anywhere. (P.13517).

Mr. Khatu (P.13518) sings two 'Bhajans.' He has taken care to suit his music to the words satisfactorily.

Mr. Pandit is at his best in his imitation of headman of a Tamasha Company. Few could resist the laugh that the sound of 'Tun Tuna' and 'Duf' provoked by Mr. Pandit. His observation is keen, and his presentaion does not omit any detail. (P.13519).

The Creative Spirit FIGHTS ITS BATTLES.

"The Author, Playwright And Composer," Summer, 1931, Published By The Incorporated Society of Authors, Players and Composers, London, 1sh.

The creative spirit is sensitive to and seeks significant values. It is, inherently, non-conformist. Established forms, conventions, traditions cannot deceive it. They must give it values which it can establish amidst current conditions and the aspirations of the times. If they are so pliant, if the established forms, conventions and traditions have in them something of permanent significance, the creative spirit will employ them in a manner that will adjust them to interpret the enduring values in the passing events and the aspirations of its times. If they could not be so bent, the creative spirit will, necessarily and inevitably, break them. It defies the crushing burden of established facts. It refuses to respect forms, convention traditions that are established but are empty of meaning, of live response to the spiritual demands of the times. In every instance the creative spirit is willing to pronounce its heresies, implied or apparent.

Is the creative spirit prepared, however, to pronounce its heresies every time? If it has the courage to do so, has it the freedom to do so? If it has the courage and the freedom to do so, has it the means to do so? The story of its martyrdom has not, by any chance, ended. Contemporary history continues the story from the beginnings of history. The creative spirit remains without its legitimate franchise. The journal of "the Incorporated Societay of Authors, Playwrights and Composers" may be accepted as an earnest of its enfranchisement which, let us hope, the creative spirit will win ultimately. The "Council" of the Society which includes almost every name that has influenced and directed contemporary thought, its "Dramatic Committee," its "Composers' Committee," its "Art Committee," as well as its "Cinema Committee" are suggestive of no small enterprise. Its "Pension Fund Committee" and its "Copyright Committee" are no small protection to a community exposed by its very existence, constitution and aims to fatal onslaughts and merciless exploitation. The community is world-wide, not so the protective enterprise that would safeguard its freedom, fight for its franchise and its future. Is the world-wide enterprise too ambitious for modern civilization?

The journal, quite justinably, emphasises the two-fold aspect of the Society's enterprise. The legal cases, which review "Action in respect of a Musical Work," "Use of the Title of an Old Play for a Film," the information about "The United States and International Copyright"; "The Warning of the Canadian Act," "La Confederation Internationale des Societes d'Auteurs et Compisiteurs," "Private and Public Performance," published in the journal indicate matters of moment and vital personal interest to authors, playwrights and composers.

The articles on "Arnold Bennett," by Sir Nigel Playfair, on "The Theatre's Battle with Itself" by Ivor Brown, on the "Spirit of the Age in Literature" by G. K. Chesterton and the one which discusses "Music—and Something-to-it" by Katherine E. Eggar indicate the other aspect of the journal. "The Theatre's Battle with Itself" needs reproduction at full length for the readers of this page. So does the article on "Music" by Katherine Eggar. In the meantime let us be consoled by Ivor Brown's assurance that "the same arrows that are always taken from the quiver when the young theatre turns against the old and seeks to overthrow the dominion of purple and gold." Let us feel happy in the thought that "reality of theme and temper, so long an exile, fought," as he says, "its way back."

K. H. V.

Scene from "The Charitable Outlaw", Fremount production.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11-30 a.m. Indian Sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co. odeon records. 9-20 p.m.—Popular songs by Bai Sunderabai (accompanied by Dattaram Parwatker).

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The volunteers, Bal, Balikas, and Sevikas are requestd to attend on Sunday at 6 a.m. in the Congress House.

There will be a Flag Salutation, at 7-30 a. m.

HARI KATHA PERFORMANCE.

There will be a Hari Katha on "Dhruva Charitram" by Brahmasri Ramakoti Veeraraghava to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: From first September 1931 D.L. Ts may be accepted for China via Madras at the following rates per word subject to a minimum charge of 25 words per Telegram. Hongkong as. 6/6, Macao 7 annas Shanghai 8½ as., Kwangsi and Kwang-tung Provinces 7½ as. other provinces 9 annas.

PROHIBITION MEETING

In furtherance of prohibition a public meeting will be held at 9 p. m. to-day (Thursday) at Rambhaiwadi, 1st Kumbharwada Lane, (opposite Sutar Gali.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The Clan Line steamer "Clan Keith" arrived in Suez on the evening of the 24th inst.

FLAG SALUTATION AND MEETING.

There will be a flag salutation at Lal maidan, Lalbaug, to-day, at 7-30 a.m.

A procession will start from Kamgar Maidan at 5 p.m. to-day and will end in a public meeting at Vadala near Vithal Mandir. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside.

FOR DESH SEVIKAS ONLY.

All the Sevikas are hereby informed that to-day (Thursday) there will be no picketing on account of "Cocoanut Day" "Narali-punam."

All the sevikas are also asked to come to-morrow (Friday) at the Arab House, 13th Khetwadi Lane to receive the flags and books.

"PROHIBITION WEEK" MEETING.: Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Friday at Ganjawalla's Fourteen Chawl, Tardeo when Messrs. Nagindas Master and others will speak on Prohibition."

MR. MANKELAL VAKIL'S LECTURE:—Mr. Maneklal Vakil will lecture publicly in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject:—"Education for Brotherhood".

LATE PUNDIT BISHNU DIGAMBAR:—Under the auspices of the School of Indian Music, the Maharastra Sangeet Vidyalaya, the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, and Ram Nam Adhar Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Bramhan Sabha Hall, (Shankar Wadi) Charni Road to express sorrow at the demise of Pundit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar when Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA:—The Right Rev. Dom Manuel Maria Ferreira da Silva, Bishop of Guza and Auxiliary to H. E. the Patriarch of the East Indies, who arrived in Bombay from Rome on Tuesday, on his way to Goa, will celebrate Mass at the Gloria Church this (Thursday) morning, at 7-30.

UNTOUCHABLES' THREAD CEREMONY:—Under the joint auspices of Nasik Dist. Madhyavarti Mandal and Samaj Samata Sangh, a thread ceremony of the untouchables will be performed at Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), to-day (Thursday).

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR:—To-day (Thursday), the Bazar will be open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 3 to 9 p.m. for Parsis only, so also on Friday, Saturday and Sunday for Parsis only. From the 31st to 6th September, the Bazar will be open for all communities from 3 to 9 p.m. To-morrow (Friday) from 2 to 5 p.m. will be for ladies only.

WALKING AND RUNNING RACES.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, it has been decided to hold walking and running races somewhere in the end of September open to all Muslims.

Those intending to join should communicate with the Secretary, The Muslim Students Union, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, for particulars.

ALLEGED DUPING OF EMPLOYEES

Sequel To Advertisement in Papers

MAN WHO "USED DEPOSIT MONIES FOR BUSINESS".

Before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, Joseph Demello, who styled himself as the proprietor, of a firm called "General Material Company," Bombay, was charged with cheating on three counts.

It was stated that the accused inserted advertisements in the local papers for cashiers, account clerks and store-keepers in January last, and employed three men and took certain sums as cash deposits. Subsequently the employees found that there "was no work to be done and nobody coming in the office" and demanded the return of their deposits. The accused stopped coming to office and put off payment from time to time and the employees finding themselves duped got the accused arrested on August 14.

Antonio Ferera, in his evidence stated that in January last he saw an advertisement "wanted a clerk" in the "Times of India". Witness applied for the post, and received a reply from the accused demanding a cash deposit of Rs 200. Witness saw the accused in the Gaiety Building, Fort, where his office styled "General Material Co." was situated and pleaded inability to deposit Rs. 200 as it was a large amount. The accused then accepted a sum of Rs. 150 as cash deposit, and appointed the witness as a "senior clerk" on a salary of Rs. 40 per month.

Witness was entrusted with the work of keeping cash books, but there were "no real entries to be made and no money forth-coming". The books opened with an entry of "Rs. 2000 cash in hand" but the witness did not see any money in the cash-box. Witness was in service from January to June but received his salary for the first two months only. Suspecting that the accused was cheating them the employees of the firm demanded their deposits, but the accused put them off from time to time. Subsequently, the staff lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested.

Chunilal Purshottam, the next witness said that in April last he saw an advertisement in the "Chronicle" for the post of a cash clerk. Witness applied and received a reply from the accused promising the post provided he deposited Rs. 200. Witness complied and was appointed to the post in April last, on a pay of Rs. 40 per month.

Court: What was the work entrusted to you?

Witness: There was no work I was asked to go to various schools and count the number of boys! (laughter.)

Court: The census authorities would have been relieved by such work!

The witness was paid salary for two months and his deposit was not returned.

The third witness Sebastian David Annis deposed that he was appointed as Cash Assistant by the accused on his depositing Rs. 500. Neither was he paid his salary nor was the deposit returned. The accused represented to him that he wanted certain hardware materials for the Municipality and asked witness to go to "Chor Bazaar" every day and compare prices. Witness demanded his deposit and also saw the father of the accused who disowned all responsibility.

The Magistrate framed charges of cheating the accused and addressing him said:—

"You are charged with cheating poor men who wanted to make a living. The complainants state that there was no real work to be done. There was no body coming in and there was no capital to start with. You have not only cheated them of their salary, but you have not returned the deposits which you are bound to do.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and stated that it was true that he inserted advertisement in the papers. He utilised the deposit monies for his business and endeavoured to push his business but owing to the present depression, things went against him."

The Magistrate remarked that the accused had no right to use the deposit monies for his business.

On an application made by the defence the case was adjourned to Thursday.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY:—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (2nd prox.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when paper will be read on "The Early History of Kurdistan, Kurdish Life and Customs" by Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry.

Pateti Swadeshi Bazar Opened by Mrs. Munshi

—:o:—

The "Pateti Swadeshi Bazar" organized by the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha was opened by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi on Wednesday afternoon at the Muzaffarabad Hall near Grant Road.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha welcomed the present and requested Mrs. Munshi to declare the Bazar open. He recalled the success that attended the Bazar opened by the Sabha at the same place last year, and the memorable speech delivered by Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel who opened the Bazar on that occasion.

MRS. MUNSHI OPENS BAZAR.

Mrs. Munshi in her speech observed that although the attendance was poor this time, they need not be disappointed. It was not the number, she said, that was responsible for the success of any cause. It was the zeal and the determination with which those who believed in that cause worked for it that generally helped to make it a success. The gospel of Swadeshi had now come to say in India permanently and those who had devoted themselves to that cause should rest assured of its success.

PARSIS' LEAD TO COUNTRY.

She appealed to the audience which consisted mainly of Parsi women to patronise Swadeshi as that was the only way of helping indigenious industries. Parsis she said were leading the country in many other fields and it was up to them to do the same in the field of Swadeshi. She recalled the services rendered by Parsi patriots like Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in the past, and Parsis like Nariman and the Captain sisters at present, and exhorted other Parsis to follow their lead. She then declared the Bazar open.

100 STALLS:

There are nearly a hundred stalls in the Bazar occupied by merchants dealing in varieties of Indian goods. Almost every article of daily use can be had from this Bazar, and is expected to prove of much help to the Parsis desirous of purchasing Swadeshi articles for the coming "New Year."

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR.

OPEN FOR ALL COMMUNITIES FROM TO-DAY.

In response to the general desire of the public the bazar will be open for the general public to-day (Thursday) from 9 to 12 a.m. and Friday 5 to 9 p.m. Saturday 3 to 9 and Sunday 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m. Friday 2 to 5 p.m. the Bazar will be open exclusively for ladies.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIBE INSTITUTE:—The Girgaum Co-operative Institute has decided as usual to arrange magic lantern lectures at different Ganpati-festival centres on different co-operative subjects and to show to the public as to how this movement can be made use of in developing indigenous industries in the near future. Secretaries of Ganesh-utsav Mandals and other persons desirous of arranging such lectures are requested to apply to the Hon. Secretary, Girgaum Co-operative Institute between 6 and 7 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION (J. B.):—The annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Jhansi Branch), was held at Jhansi on the 24th inst. The following office bearers were elected for the next year:

Mr. J. Benjamin, President; Messrs. Deen Mohammed and L. N. Bhalma, Vice-Presidents; Mr. K. G. Pandit, Secretary and Treasurer; and Messrs. K. B. Patwardhan, Jagatnarain and Y. A. Gokhale, Assistant Secretaries.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Hakkai Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 28th inst.

ONAM CELEBRATIONS:—The Nayar Samaj, Bombay, will celebrate Onam at the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel Society, Ltd., Avenue Terrace, 381, King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Thursday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. M. Karuvan will preside.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY:—During the week ended 22nd inst., the total mortality 591 was 101 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 23.7. The mortality for the 34th week of 1930 was 543 and death rate 21.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 550 and death rate 22.0. Out of the total deaths 210 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 11 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 6 deaths during the week.

Selections For To-day's Races

(By "HAPHAZARD").

1st Race

(1) Farman.
(2) Tourist.
(3) Black Beauty.
(F) Desert Queen.

2nd Race

(1) Swaran Latta.
(2) Fashion.
(3) Old Scar.
(F) Raisina.

3rd Race

(1) Kildare.
(F) Crusty.

4th Race

(1) Coed Canals.
(2) Fishpool.
(3) Morny.
(F) Kileagar.

5th Race

(1) Quicksilver.
(2) Blue Funnel.
(3) Wazir Pasha.
(F) Cherio.

6th Race

(1) Buland.
(2) Some Bridge.
(3) Defend.
(F) Pandora's Box.

7th Race

(1) Conciliator.
(2) Romanesco.
(3) Breffney King.
(F) Red Astrachan.

8th Race

(1) Noori Sayid.
(2) Mint Master.
(3) Kantoka.
(F) Shekile.

LATE PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR

Students' Tribute

A condolence meeting was held under the auspices of Shri Saraswati Music School to mourn the demise of the famous musician Shij. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar of Bombay, on 23rd instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Tamankar, in which the disciples of Pandatji, Messrs. Gokhale, Mehta, Kulkarni and the student of the school Mr. Rodda were the speakers. After giving a brief sketch of Pandatji and the unique service he did in the cause of the spread of music, by creating the taste for music in all communities of Bombay and the exertions he showed in establishing schools at Lahore, Nasik and various other places, the following resolution was passed:—

"The meeting of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya records with deep regret and sorrow the untimely demise of Shrijut Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, the founder of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya who devoted his life for spreading the taste of Indian music. It further records with grief the irreparable loss to the cause of music and offers condolence to the family of Pandatji in their bereavement."

Shankershet's Death Anniversary Celebrations

Two public meetings were held on Saturday, one at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, and the other in the Marwadi Bidyalaya Hall, for celebrating the 66th death anniversary of the late Hon. Jagannath Shunkershet. The Dadar meeting was presided over by Mr. K. M. Munshi, the other speakers being Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, G. B. Kshirsagar and M. N. Talpade and Miss Indumati Chhonkar. In the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, the President was Mr. Nagindas T. Master and the speakers were Messrs. Bhasker Lakshaman Dabholkar, Yeshwant Krishnaji Khadilkar and Vasantrao M. Vedak, and Miss Shashikalabai B. Dhotre. At both the places, the Presidents and other speakers dwelt on the various qualities of the head and heart of the late Hon. gentleman.

Cotton Committee For Sind

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

Government have nominated the following gentlemen as representatives of the cotton growers on the Cotton Committee for Sind constituted in April last:—

Name.	Tract.
Mr. Bakshi Darshansing (Jhudo)	Southern Jamrao tract.
Babu Ghulam Muhammad Khan (Sinjhoro)	Northern Jamrao tract.
Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas	Hyderabad District.
Rao Saheb Tharumal Bilaram (Daur)	Nawabshah District.
Khan Saheb Ali Hassan Khan Dost Muhammad Khan Hakro (Kambhar)	Indus Right Bank (Larkhana.)

WEATHER REPORT

Raipur's Nine Inch Rainfall

POONA, Aug. 26.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, from South-West Bengal to East Central Provinces and in Malabar and Rajputana and active in East Gujarat and East United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Mysore and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, Berar, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Konkan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, East and North Punjab, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu six inches; Victoria Point, Amherst and Diamond Island four; Akyab three; Gwa two; Mergui and Bassein one and a half; Rangoon one; Myitkyina and Lashio a half; Saugor Island three; Silchar and Chandbali two; Burdwan and Cuttack one and a half; Hazarabagh and Gaya a half; Raipur nine; Pendra three; Dehra Dun and Kanker one and a half; Muktesar one; Gorakhpur, Cawnpore and Sutna three-quarters; Nagpur a half; Mount Abu two; Barmer and Ajmer one; Udaipur and Deesa a half; Cochin four; Mahabaleshwar one and a half; Khandala and Mercara one; Karwar three-quarters; and Kodaikanal and Madura a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Rajputana and extend in North Madras Coast. The monsoon will continue strong in Lower Burma, from South-West Bengal to East Central Provinces and in Malabar.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Lower Burma, South-West Bengal and East Central Provinces and extend in Orissa during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 26-8-31, Colaba Point .000 in., Fort 0.02 in., J. J. Hospital 0.08 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 75.47 in., Fort 82.32 in J. J. Hospital 75.88 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 43.23 in., Fort 49.46 in., J. J. Hospital 47.03 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 47.41 in., Fort 65.35 in., J. J. Hospital 52.45 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-8-1931:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at a.m. 29.751 inches (.010 below normal).

Change of 3 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees (1.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees (2.2 above normal).

DHARMAJIRAO ROKDE FREE LIBRARY.

Further Donations Solicited For Extension

The Dharmaji Rao Rokde Free Reading Room and Library was started at Mandvi Kotwada, Bombay, in memory of the late Mr. Dharmajirao Rokde, the proprietor of the Madhavrao Rokde Free School by a band of youths who had received their primary education at Dharmajirao's feet and had imbibed his wholesome spirit of social work. The institution under the efficient management of Mrs. Janabai Rokde has made valuable additions to the library as well as a progressive record in the number of members on its rolls. It, being the only institution of its kind in the Mandvi ward is really a boon to the people of the Locality. A further help from the friends of masses is solicited, besides acknowledging the donations already received from friends and sympathisers.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL:—The 8th anniversary day of the Mandal will be celebrated in the Hall of the Goa Hindu Association (Motilal Building, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaum), to-day (Thursday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Mr. R. N. Naik will preside.

PURSE TO BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY:—The Managing Committee of the Nariman Purse Fund has decided to hand over the Purse to Mr. Nariman on Saturday, (29th instant), at 4 p.m. at the meeting of the donors and members of the committee, specially called for the purpose, at the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Mr. B. J. Desai will preside.

Any further donations from the members as wel as the donors may be sent to the Secretaries or the Treasurer before that date, so that the same may be included in the Purse.

THE CAPITOL

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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MURDER AT MIDNIGHT

with

HELEN TWELVETREES

and

RAYMOND HACKETT

UNIVERSAL'S ALL-TALKING HIT!

also

SLIM SUMMERVILLE

Side-Splitting Comedy.

TO-DAY

MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. & MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

RIALTO TALKIES

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE SCREEN'S GREATEST LOVERS IN THE YEAR'S GREATEST DRAMA.

JANET GAYNOR

and

CHARLES FARRELL

IN

THE FOX MOVIETONE DRAMA.

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

also

See Duleepsingh Bat!

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JUVENOL

The Great Herbal Tonic

MADE IN INDIA BY QUALIFIED INDIANS FOR INDIA'S CHILDREN HAS BETTERED THE BEST YET PRODUCED IN CHILDREN'S TONIC

To be had at all good chemists or through

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(Proof with the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

Don't go in for BIG STRING of HORSES, but buy a few and you will always score. Do not mind the ODDS. V. J. M. is sure to save you from losses.

Rs. 20, TWO HORSE SPECIAL

(Money refunded if either of the two does not pay over Rs. 70).

JEBEL DRUSE WON Rs. 50. THE LAWYER 2nd Rs. 42-8

Rs. 15 THREE SURE WINNERS

(Money refunded on each Horse Rs. 5, if does not Win).

ORIENT Brt. WON Rs. 17S. JEBEL DRUSE WON Rs. 50 THAXTED Brt. WON Rs. 50-8

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GLAD TIDINGS TO POONA RESIDENTS

WELL-KNOWN EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHMOUD BEY will be always in Poona on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, every week during Poona Season, at Poona Hotel, Room No. 24 and will be in Grand Hotel, Bombay other days of the week to meet his clients.

For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1931.

STRENGTHEN GANDHIJI'S HANDS

Many in India and Britain will heave a sigh of relief at the news that good sense has at last prevailed on Government circles and they have made it possible for Mahatma Gandhi to "make a dash to London." But whatever feeling of relief one may have at the thought that the Truce has not been ended will be tempered by the other thought that the Truce remains only a Truce, which may lead on to lasting peace or which conceivably may not. There is, therefore, no room for jubilation in any sense. One may be a little more hopeful now than seemed possible only a few days ago, but one will at the same time be prepared for hope being unduly deferred or even for a worse contingency. Few in India are in any way perturbed at the reshuffle in the British Cabinet. Indians have ceased relying on this or that British Party, or, for that matter, on any external help. Besides, they have always been told that India is outside British party politics. Indeed it is good that Mr. MacDonald has been found out by his own men before the Indian question had reached a more critical stage. Else several Indians might never have suspected his leanings towards Tories and Imperialists.

It has been officially announced that the Round Table Conference arrangements remain unaffected by the Cabinet changes. The announcement was superfluous. Mr. MacDonald will, of course, continue to be the Chairman of the Conference, which will continue to be more or less an advisory body. And none had ever expected that in his final recommendations to Parliament Mr. MacDonald would go a step farther than his Tory and Liberal friends would allow. The Indian question is to be decided by the impression that the Indian struggle for freedom has made and is still capable of making on the British public or the British Parliament. And it does not much matter what particular British Party is in power now or will be when the new Government of India Bill will come up before Parliament. It may even be that such of the Labour Members of Parliament as are true friends of Indian freedom will be in a better position now to assert themselves or to respect their oft-repeated resolutions in favour of Indian freedom. Major Graham Pole is reported to have said in a press interview: "It is my sincere belief that Lord Sankey has agreed to remain in the new Government only because in his opinion the Indian question needs his services. In my opinion the cause of India stands to gain by the return of Labour to the opposition benches, because otherwise Labour benches would have been muzzled as members of Government benches when Indian questions are taken into consideration. I consider that Mr. Arthur Henderson's leadership on the Indian question should be magnificent." India will wait and see, always relying most on herself.

Now that the feeling of doubt as to Gandhiji's attendance at the R. T. Conference and the fate of the truce is removed, it behoves all Congress organisations to settle down at once to quiet constructive work, such as khaddar organisation, general Swadeshi propaganda and prohibition activities which are of vital importance to the country at all times and in any cricumstances and which are specially allowed by the terms of the Delhi Pact. Such work, to be done peacefully and yet effectively, requires an army of well-disciplined and trained volunteers, and we hope the new scheme of training volunteers under the direct control of Congress will be taken up immediately and in right earnest by every Congress organisation. We have no doubt that Gandhiji, before he sails for England, will entrust India with his ever dear message of constructive work and warn his countrymen against the habit of mere talking about the R. T. C. debates and against the temptation of passively waiting for the London Conference to throw Swaraj into the lap of an expectant country. An asset as Gandhiji will be to the Conference, even he can do but little unless his hands are strengthened by millions here ceaselessly carrying on the constructive work recommended by him. As we have said before, the final battle of Indian Swaraj is to be won, not in London but on the Indian soil.

MR. MACDONALD'S SURRENDER

The enormous and significant boosting which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is receiving in the British Capitalist Press because of his "patriotic" action in remaining at the helm of affairs at a time of "national crisis", gives point to the unpalatable but accurate commentary of the "Daily Herald" that "people of all parties will feel a sense of humiliation that it is possible for international finance to break Governments". In his broadcast speech on the political situation, Mr. MacDonald pays indirect tribute to the power of international finance when he says: "Above all public opinion abroad was concerned regarding our budget position. Foreigners who did not know our financial strength had got rather nervous". So in order to stimulate confidence amongst "foreigners" Mr. MacDonald has consented to receive "credentials from a higher authority—those of national duty as he conceived it," and people who operate in Wall Street and the Paris Bourse and on the British Stock Exchange are content. The British Premier has succumbed to the bankers. He may make an appeal to "the rich and poor, the employed and the unemployed" but the first act of his Coalition Government is to make the lot of the unemployed intolerable. The Premier has announced his intention to reduce the unemployment benefit by ten per cent. There is no doubt that other items of retrenchment recommended in the Economy Committee's report will soon be taken up and forced through Parliament. It is significant that the proposals of the Committee which have received enthusiastic Tory approval are the recommendation to reduce the expenditure on unemployment insurance by 66⅔ millions and the retrenchment in the State outlay on education, by 13 millions. The rich escape, the poor suffer. The Labour rank and file are naturally up in arms against this 'volte face' of Mr. MacDonald and only a score of Labour M.P.'s are likely to stand by him. Capitalism is so content that one of its principal gramophones, the "Morning Post", has already begun to abuse Mr. Henderson as a "tame subservient of Moscow."

DISHONOURING THE AGREEMENT.

"Over two hundred people, Europeans and Asiatics, packed the Durban Town Council Chamber," says "Indian Opinion" "during the hearing of an unsuccessful appeal by an Indian firm against the decision of the Borough Licensing Officer in refusing an application for a trading license in West Street." Two points emerged in the hearing of this appeal by the Durban Town Councillors, points which throw significant light on the manner in which the Cape Town Agreement is kept in Natal. The Councillors showed approval of two principles emphasized by Counsel on behalf of the defendant. Those principles were that there should be no increase in the number of Asiatic licenses in a particular area if the Municipal authorities so decide and that "there shall be no Indian peneration" in any area "not hitherto occupied by Asiatics." The rejection of the claim of the Indian firm to have a trading license issued to them was so manifestly unjust and iniquitous that the "Natal Advertiser" was constrained to remark that the Licensing Officer's decision was "unhappy" and the ratification of this decision by the Town Council was "thrice unhappy."

The attitude of the Durban Town Council is on a par with the policy adopted by Bourough authorities all over Natal and Transvaal. There is a systematic effort to make self-respecting economic activity impossible for the Indian community and to force it into a segregated area practically everywhere. It is not difficult to imagine how unwilling the anti-Asiatic element is to pay heed to the "uplift" clauses of the Agreement when it is bent upon hounding the Indians out of the Union. The Conference to be held in January next between the Union Government's delegates and the nominees of the Government of India will have to examine carefully this vital question of how far the Agreement has been regarded in the Union as a mere scrap of paper.

The anti-Asiatic Press of South Africa and the members of the Union legislature who desire the re-introduction of the Class Areas Bill complain that "repatriation" is not proceeding satisfactorily. They would, of course, like the Indians to leave the Union in large numbers. But South African Indians do not desire to take advantage of the inducements offered to them for repatriation because they know that their lot after return to India would be even more miserable than their present one. The report prepared by Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi on the condition of "emigrants repatriated to India under the Assisted Emigration scheme" makes sad reading. It is a record of callous indifference on the part of the Government of India who did not care to institute prompt and adequate inquiry when 70 deaths occurred on a ship which brought Indian emigrants home. Although about six thousand Indians have taken advantage of the scheme and returned "home," their condition afterwards is pitiable. The Government of India appointed a committee of inquiry in 1930 to investigate the working of the special organisation in Madras for dealing with emigrants returning to the Presidency from South Africa and all that the Committee could suggest was that the Special Officer in charge of the organisation should be assisted by a committee "in placing returned emigrants in suitable employment." "Apart from this," said the Committee, "we have no recommendations to make regarding the arrangements now in force for assisting returned emigrants to find occupations suited to their abilities and resources." Is it any wonder a lesser number of South African Indians refuse to allow themselves now to be repatriated?

Trifles

Britain is fortunate. She has shaken off the crisis, thanks to the establishment of a National Government which is a Government of Threadneedle Street for Lombard Street by Wall Street.

* * *

The new MacDonald Ministers are by no means opposed to the opinion held in political circles that to avoid confusion between Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India should change, by special Letters Patent, his name to Sir Safeguards Hoare.

* * *

The suggestion is very greatly exaggerated that while Mr. Jinnah was ransacking past records for the purpose of contradicting Mr. Barkat Ali of Lahore, he, Mr. Jinnah, accidently blundered upon some papers relating to his support to Joint Electorates.

* * *

"Sir Frederick Sykes' arrival in Bombay on October 23."
—"Evening News" Headline.

This news item was immediately followed by another entitled "Sir E. Hotson Indisposed."

And I have been wondering ever since at our contemporary.

* * *

"The formation of a National Government has spread a wave of optimism throughout Great Britain."

Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden, however, fear that it has engulfed them beyond the possibility of ultimate rescue.

* * *

"The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, writes to say that Ghazi Mohiuddin Ajmeri has issued the following Press message on the 24th August 1931":

The message relates to a number of urgent telegrams despatched by——the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee.

* * *

According to "Al-Shoora" the Indian and Arab residents of Port Aden have decided to accord a grand reception to Gandhiji and also present a purse to him.

Maulana Shafi Daudi has decided not to contemplate drastic action. But Mr. Shaukat Ali regards it as the result of pressure applied by Mahatma Gandhi through his misguided Muslim Congress henchmen in Aden.

MONTAGU AND HIS DIARY

(By F. K.)

Often as I pass his statue I wonder what sort of a man Edwin S. Montagu was. The sculptor has fashioned him thick-set, stern of brow and square of jaw. The modern Indian in his present temper may not care to think of him as much apart from the genre of British politicians, but there is no denying that Montagu held a warm niche in the hearts of a very considerable body of Indians of his day, who saw in him a friend of India, who went to the limit of his position as Secretary of State to introduce a new chapter in British trusteeship of India, whereby there would be, by mutual co-operation between the British and the Indians, a progressive development towards responsible Government. As an ideal for those days, it was acknowledged by reasonable Indians to be both broad and sound. The failure of his Reforms was less his own personal failure than the failure of those British and Indians who tried to work them. Montagu foresaw this, but was powerless to remove the canker which he correctly diagnosed to be the seat of much of the trouble, the canker of British pride and prejudice.

In one place in his "An Indian Diary," published last year, he says there must have been some truth in the charge made against him by his impatient British critics, that at heart he was rather an Oriental! The book is most refreshing reading these days and leaves the impression of him as a man thoroughly sick of the pomposity of his official position and the precedence forced on him during his Indian visit. He deplores the over-done ceremonial of countless deputations received jointly with Chelmsford, who was "cold, aloof, reserved." He chafes at every turn at the stiff formality of not more than ten minutes' interview with each notable officiously presented to him. He yearns for a little elasticity, a little informality in his association with Indians and narrates how when he attempted this on a few occasions, he got cold looks from the Viceroy and other British colleagues.

Speaking of Viceroys of India, he says: "The sort of man we make a Viceroy is wholly wrong. He comes from the wrong class.. ..... Political instinct they have none." Now Lord Willingdon is believed to be free from colour-prejudices and from this point of view may have been considered by Montagu, had he lived, to be the right sort of man, but that little bit about political instinct —is it premature to say so?—that it has anticipated the present Viceroy?

Most appropriate at the moment too, is Montagu's little impression of Lord Willingdon—he calls him "Freeman"—as Governor of Bombay..... "No safeguards on the veto of the Governor which he ("Freeman") says he will freely exercise without hesitation because the 'Hukum' is understood traditionally by the Indian and would not be resented. This is a strange view from one who believes in representative institutions."

And, now, that Governor is our Viceroy.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE ASCETIC.

(BY VERRIER ELWIN.)

IV*

In 1915 Mahatma Gandhi unveiled a portrait of Mr. Gokhale, and during his speech revealed the inner motive of his ascetcism. "I saw in the recitation", he said, referring to a beautiful recitation given to him, "that God is with them whose garment is dusty and tattered. My thoughts immediately went to the end of my garment; I examined and found that it is not dusty and it is not tattered; it is fairly spotless and clean. God is not in me." The sentence gives the ideal foundation of the Mahatma's asceticism. He is a citizen of a country impoverished beyond imagination. His heart is always with the hard-pressed multitudes living wih pitiful anxiety on the border-line of starvation. He must serve them: "there is no worship purer or more pleasing to God than selfless service of the poor." But how is he to serve them? By becoming one with them. For the Mahatma, therefore, asceticism means selflessness. It is the widest vision, the largest charity. Renunciation is service.

SIMPLIFICATION OF LIFE.

So the Mahatma has from his early years entered on the task of the progressive simplification of his own life. "To live above the means befitting a poor country", he has said, "is to live on stolen food." He has adopted manual labour and has filled his life with ceaseless toil. He has reduced his food to the smallest quantity possible. His clothing is that of the poorest peasant. I once had the honour of washing the famous loin-cloth and I was able to see how the very minimum of cloth was used, even the ends being cut away to provide handkerchiefs. He travels third-class and thus knows by experience the woes of the worst-treated passengers in the world. He exercises no copy-right over his many books. His cottage at Sabarmati, his hut at Karadi where he was arrested, are plain, sparely-furnished dwellings where his humblest follower can feel at home. He writes his countless letters on tiny scraps of paper, used with a rigid economy. For him simplicity of living is a religious adventure, and act of worship. "Of all the myriads of names of God, "Daridranarayan" (God of the poor) is the most sacred, inasmuch as it represents the untold millions of poor people as distinguished from the few rich people."

CONTROL OF THE FIVE SENSES.

Poverty is not the whole of asceticism: there must also be control. This is the inner discipline that lifts the soul to God. In exact accord with the tradition of Catholic monasticism, Mahatma Gandhi practices control of the five senses. The eyes must be cast down lest they wander in search of alluring objects. The taste must be checked by the right attitude to food. Hearing, touch and smell must not be excited. "What I want", he has said, "is iron discipline." This control is "Brahmacharya" which means "not merely mechanical celibacy, but complete control over all the organs and senses enabling one to attain perfect freedom from

(Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on the 22nd, 25th and 26th instant.

PHILOSOPHY OF TERRORISM.

PLEA FOR A NEW CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS.

(BY x x x)

Mr. V. S. Velinkar has certainly done well in expressing, in his letter published in these columns on the 20th instant, what would appear to be a general feeling of reaction produced in every decent-minded person by the recent Jinnah Hall incident: and coming, as it does, from one who is beyond the pale of political partisanship, his well-argued expose ought to carry a certain amount of weight and conviction

BALAAM'S ASS.

Mr. Velinkar is, I suppose, a lawyer and stresses, in effect, the legal aspect of the roughhouse scenes staged at the Jinnah Hall and the Congress House, protesting, at the same time, against the Bombay police's spirit of indifferentism that would appear to reach the metaphysical level of advanced and applied Buddhism. Mr. Velinkar must be very naive, indeed, if he still clung to the pathetic belief in the magic sections of the Indian Penal Code drafted by Lord Macaulay. The law, the honest man said, was an ass. Only a lawyer could possibly controvert the stark commonsense of that assertion: but even he (or she) must admit that the proverbially unintelligent and stubborn ass is not infrequently as superbestially inspired with wisdom and vision as the classic, Balaam's ass.

BEATING THE CONGRESS DOG.

Academic discussion apart, then, invocation of the Law or its mundane functionaries, uniformed and ununiformed alike, is as futile, at least for the Congressmen and their cousins of the Nationalist Muslim Party, as the value or wisdom of the "Times of India" criticism. Mr. Velinkar certainly flatters the Anglo-Indian journal by taking it seriously as a propaganda sheet (we are polite enough to return compliments) with an avowedly hostile policy towards the Congress. Mr. Velinkar's analysis of the "Times" leaderette is only one of the numerous instances of the attitude the anti-Congress interests assume even towards questions that, as Mr. Velinkar sums up in his spirited protest, affect civic rights of a fundamental character. Any stick is good enough to beat the dog of the Congress with: and the gentlemen who were let loose in the Jinnah Hall and the Congress House compound logically enough discover a champion of their sacred cause in the hightone Anglo-Indian journal.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The question, however, remains and is once more raised by Mr. Velinkar whether the police in this city are mere passive, sporting-referees who are paid their salaries for watching on in the spirit of the Monroe doctrine while assasins perform their tribal war-dance. The question affects the interests not of the pariah Congressmen but all citizens who pay their taxes in the maintenance of the police and magisterial establishments. One is not prepared to accept the "Times of India" as a journal which has replaced the "Police Gazette" or any other official publication and although the Congressmen and other Mahatmic species may seek the martyrdom of getting murdered by hired bravoes in the public streets of Bombay, the question of citizens' rights is not closed.

TECHNIQUE OF TERRORISM.

Congressmen, again, do not possess the exclusive monopoly of preaching non-violence. The social behaviour of civilized humanity accepts the principle of non-violence as an inviolable postulate not of ethics but of civic order and well-being: it is a basic principle of every true democracy: society would crumble into anarchy and anti-social disorder if the primal Cain were unchained and let loose amongst us. That is not to deny, however, that the menace of fascisms (in its popular meaning) of brutal physical force, has grown in popularity to-day till the whole structure of State was reared on its foundation. A cheap fashion surrounded by the glamour of pseudo-heroism and romance (that appeals to the bovine heart of the masses, as Nietsche might have said) is set up which claims converts in journalistic as well as other imbeciles.

BACK TO DARKNESS

The people who ridicule poor Gandhi and flatter their own congenital idiocy by exalting Force in a more or less brutal, barbarous form imagine themselves, perhaps unconsciously, to be the prophets and high-priests of the fascist philosophy. Plato and Spinoza have been as further removed from humanity as ever before and the world would seem to be abandoned to the dark forces out of which our race was born. The fury of hell breaks upon us on every side and the saddest irony of it is that the inspired Messiahs who condemn force swear by it and yield to its hell-magic. When Gandhi, therefore, says that force cannot break force—which is so obvious, —he preaches a unique heroism: it is a martyrdom we may not be strong enough to embrace: but its basic truth remains..... Physical terrorism could be met only with the powers of the spirit.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Patriotic Move.

The formation of a Nationalist Hindu Party in the N.W.F.P. must be heartily welcomed. As the resolution passed unanimously at Peshawar, says, "The overwhelming majority of Hindus of this Province are in favour of the extension of full-fledged Reforms to this Province, subject to effective and adequate safeguards of their legitimate rights and interests." But organised expression to their views is necessary, because of the narrow-minded reactionary minority. Thanks to the megaphones eagerly supplied by interested parties, it has been making just enough noise to be mischievously irritating. We congratulate the organisers of the Nationalist Hindu Party on the service that they are doing as much to the Frontier Province as to their own community. The Party is bound to succeed in achieving its patriotic objects.

Quibbling.

In a statement, printed elsewhere regarding the reported expulsion of three M.A. students of the Fergusson College, Poona, Prof. Mahajani, the Principal of the College, explains the "real position" thus: "In view of the very prominent part taken by these three students in last year's movement of Civil Disobedience. ..... they were only asked to promise that they would not take further part in direct political agitation or demonstration as would compel the College authorities to take action against them. But the students did not feel sure that they could conscientiously (sic) give to the College authorities a promise to that effect and consequently, they voluntarily withdrew their names from the College." We fear that this explanation of the Principal does not improve his own position in the matter. The Delhi Pact, apart from other considerations, precluded his demand for what was virtually a bond for good behaviour. He was free to take disciplinary action against the students, if the latter did anything to call for such action. And, to say that the withdrawal under a clearly implied threat of expulsion, is voluntary, is a kind of quibbling, which, we did not expect from a College Principal. We would much like to know from Prof. Mahajani, if there has been any correspondence on this subject between the College authorities and the Government.

Educating The Turkish Nation.

According to a British paper "great foreign scholastic establishments, English, American, French, Italian, which have, for long, worked" in Turkey are faced with the danger of their beneficent activities being seriously curtailed. This, however, is due not to any desire on the part of Turkey to enjoy a spell of illiteracy. It is, on the contrary, because Turkey wants education and education on the right lines. Turkish children are required to attend only Turkish primary schools so that they may be subjected from the very outset to purely nationalist influences. Turkey is as poor as she is illiterate. But, where there is a will there is no lack of ways and means. Co-education has been made universal in primary schools and is being extended in secondary schools also. As the British correspondent says: "This is being done chiefly because the Government has not the resources to enable it to build more schools and is determined to increase the educated elements of the population among the female sex as well as the male. It has also been found that co-education is having a beneficial, softening and civilizing effect on the people."

Turkey's Good Fortune.

Nor is this all. Less fortunate parts of the country that have no schools will also receive the benefits of education. And this by a method that is remarkable, both in its ingenuity and in its effectiveness. Flying squadrons of teachers, selected by the Ministry will visit the interior and stay for four months in each centre to teach the children of surrounding villages. Turkey has been notoriously backward—Europe knew the Turk as its "Sick Man." Turkey is one of the poorest countries in the world—and her precarious poverty is common, both to the Nation and its servants. And, Turkey has not had the advantage of expert tutelage of some deeply, almost passionately, benevolent Trustee. And, yet Turkey is well on its way to progress. This is due to the fact that her principal drawback is her main advantage.

SAMITIS IN KAIRA

"Times Of India's" Misleading Propaganda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following facts in your esteemed paper:—

In the editorial column of the issue of the "Times of India" of the 20th instant under the heading "Congress as Intermediary", reference is made to the items of news received from his correspondents in Gujrat. One item relates to the buildings of Samitis in Kaira District. The article says:—

"The first item tells us that the building of the Samitis in Kaira is proceeding rapidly and that three are in course of erection in Borsad Taluka alone, at Bochasan, Borsad and Virsad. Their total cost will be over half a lakh of rupees, mostly raised by contribution from the wealthy landowners of the taluka, the very people who, according to Mr. Gandhi, are unable to pay their land revenue because of their poverty. The object of these Samitis is the same as that of the Communist "cell", namely, to set up in as many centres as possible a source of constant strife and irritiation and unrest." One B. H. Nanavati of Ahmedabad has addressed a letter to the Editor of the "Times of India" which was published in its issue of the 25th inst. blaming Mahatma Gandhi and referring to the construction of the building of the Samitis in the Kaira District.

It appears that the correspondents of the "Times of India" in Gujrat are totally ignorant of the fact that the contributions of the costs of the Samitis in Borsad Taluka have been mostly and largely raised from the people and commercial bodies of Bombay and other places outside Borsad Taluka and Kaira District. The Congress workers of Borsad Taluka and Kaira District had been to Bombay in July last. The meetings were held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall and at Mandvi. They depicted the position in Borsad Taluka after the Truce. Their speeches were published in English as well as vernacular papers of Bombay. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, and various commercial bodies of Bombay gave large contributions and donations to the Samitis. Several thousands of rupees were collected from Bombay.

It is incorrect to state that the Samitis are a source of constant strife irritiation and unrest as alleged. Apart from the political work done by the Samiti, the Borsad Taluka Samiti did very useful work at the time of the last Flood Relief in Gujrat. The volunteers of the Samiti visited various villages in the District and distributed seeds, grain and clothes to the people in the District and given to them by the various relief Committees from Bombay and other places.

The "Times of India" appears to suggest that the people of the Borsad Taluka are not poor and they are in a position to pay land revenue and Mahatma Gandhi unnecessary blames the Government. In support of this argument and remark the paper relies on the allegation that the cost of the buildings of the said Samitis have been mostly raised from the wealthy landowners of the Taluka.

The above facts clearly show the colossal ignorance of the correspondents of the "Times of India" in Gujrat and its own faulty and misleading reasonings and remarks.

B. H. Nanavaty of Ahmedabad relying upon the statements appearing in the editorial column of the "Times of India" has rushed forward to blame Mahatma Gandhi without knowing the true facts in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKARBHAI J. AMIN.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

MUTTRA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, August 23.

Sjt. Bhikshu Bhai, Secretary of the Math Tahsil Congress Committee has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under section 108. This is the 40th political conviction in this district during the period of Truce.

BIJAHRI CASE APPEAL.

There has been much advertisement of this case in which 18 Congress workers of village Bijahri of Math Tahsil were sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under section 107. This case has been mentioned in the charge-sheet sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy. It is mentioned there that three lorry loads of armed police went to the village Bijahri on May 20 to execute these arrests and there the policemen are alleged to have committed various acts of high-handedness. The Sessions Judge has allowed the appeal and has acquitted all the 18 persons on the 22nd instant.

KOSI CASE JUDGMENT.

In the beginning of the last Civil Disobedience movement in May 1930 there took place a serious riot in Kosi town in Muttra District subsequent to the holding of a Conference under the auspices of the Congress. The Commissioner in his press communique then issued mentioned that the riot had been between the Hindu Congress shop keepers and Musalman Palledars. About a hundred persons were run in, under very serious charges of dacoity, riot and murder. All Congressmen of the place were implicated.

The case has been going on from day to day before a special Sessions Judge assisted by assessors for over an year. It has now finished. The Judgment was pronounced on the 22nd inst. and all the accused were aquitted and let off.

CONGRESS SECRETARY SEES OFFICIALS.

The District Congress Secretary had an interview with the Commissioner of Agra devision Mr. Marsh. At the interview Mr. Marsh suggested the Secretary to see Mr. Kemp the Superintendent of Police. Accordingly the Congress Secretary had an interview with Mr. Kemp on the 21st instant. Mr. Kemp took the Secretary to the District Magistrate Mr. Fordham where many matters were discussed and Mr. Fordham gave the Congress Secretary to understand that he was prepared to withdraw all prosecutions under section 108 on a certain assurance to be given by the District Congress Committee. He promised to send the formula of the assurance desired in writing next day. The next day on the 22nd instant the promised letter was received. Besides the formula of the assurance of the letter contains several other items to which the District Congress Committee is likely to reply on after considering it in the Working Committee. The formula of the assurance mentioned in the letter into the effect that no Congress man would deliver voilent or abusive speeches.

On the very day this letter was received the recame off before the Court of R. B. Sardar Singh the case against Hakim Brij Lal under section 108. In view of the letter there took place between the Magistrate and the accused the following questions and answers.

Q. Would you delvier violent or abusive speeches in future.

A. My creed is non-violence. I have never given violent or abusive speeches nor would I give any such speeches in future.

Thereupon the Magistrate discharged the accused.

RETRENCHMENT IN PUNJAB

No Cut In Pay

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

Although the proposals of the Punjab Retrenchment Committee are not yet available the Associated Press understands that Government has given effect to several measures of economy including (1) twentyfive per cent. reduction in mileage rates for journey by road to officers; (2) twentyfive per cent. reduction in daily or halting allowances from 1st July (3) motor car journey has been fixed at four annas a mile and motor cycle rate at one and a half anna a mile (4) use of cheaper quality of paper for printing forms and annual reports etc. involving half a lakh of saving and (5) some restrictions on leave.—A. P.

INDEPENDENT INDIA

Mr. Charles Mascarenas has declared himself Editor, printer and publisher of a Nationalist weekly entitled "Independent India" in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday last. The paper will be published by the Labour Research Bureau, 25 Haji Building, Ferguson Road, Bombay, and will be priced at one anna per copy.

The first issue will be out on Sunday.

The paper is meant to propagate advanced social, political and economic views needed for invigorating the struggle for freedom.

Belgaum.—The members of the Talakwadi Club were at home on Monday to Mr. R. P. Pandit M.A., LL.B. Assistant Commissioner, Southern Division on the occasion of his elevation as Collector of Belgaum. —A. P.

Belgaum.—It is understood that picketing of foreign cloth shops in Athni will commence very soon. —A. P.

At a mass meeting of the Dawoodi Bohras of Hyderabad (Deccan) held at the New Jamat Khana, lately speeches were made expressing their resentment at the application of the Mussalman "Wakf Act" to the Dawoodi Bohra community.

SIND AS A SEPARATE PROVINCE

INQUIRY COMMITTEE AT POONA

Heads Of Govt. Department Examined

POONA, Aug. 26.

It is understood that a memorandum by the Sind Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council to the Sind Financial Inquiry Committee was handed to the Secretary of the Committe at Poona to-day.

It is further understood that they have to work out the surplus of about Rs. 15 lakhs on the basic figures without taking into account pensionary charges, assignment to famine relief fund and debt charges, which, if taken into account, would result in a deficit of about Rs. 15 lakhs. Adding to this additional road development expenditure in barrage area and separation charges and deducting savings on consequent reorganisation, the entire deficit, according to these members is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20 lakhs only.

HEADS OF DEPARTENTS CONSULTED

The Financial Enquiry Committee to-day ascertained the views of heads of departments in Poona. The Inspector-General of Prisons was the first to give evidence. He said that in the event of separation of Sind a Surgeon-General with a pay of Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3000 a month, with an additional sum of Rs. 9,000 per annum for establishment would have to be provided. Sind would have to pay about Rs. 10,877 yearly as cost of keeping Borstal schools, calculated on an average number of juveniles admitted at Dharwar during three years 1927-29. The Inspector-General pointed out there was insufficient accommodation for prisoners in Sind. They now had an average of 500 Sindhis in Presidency Jails because Sindh jails were overcrowded. Until such time as jails were enlarged or new jails built Presidency jails would have to take the overflow. Working at Rs. 150 to 160 per head 500 Sindhis would cost about Rs. 80,000 per annum. Regarding cost of prisoners removed to Andamans that would be met by the Central Government.

The Director of Public Health, one of the witnesses explained that the total cost, including the present and extra, towards public health in Sind if it was separated would be about Rs. 175,475.

NO UNIVERSITY FOR THE PRESENT

The Director of Public Instruction said that it would be possible for an Educational Inspector to undertake duties of the Director of Public Instruction in Sind and that he should act as Secretary for Education to Government. He thought that it was not desirable in the present state of development of collegiate education in Sind that it should have its own University.

The Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay said that the probable cost of Sind Town Planning and Valuation Office would amount to about Rs. 20,000 per annum.—A.P.

HARROWING TALES FROM FLOOD-STRICKEN PABNA, BENGAL

Appeal For Relief

The President of the Edward College Students' Flood Relief Committee writes:—

In the district Pabna in Bengal is in the grip of a severe flood. A flood unparalleled in the history of flood, famine and pestilence in this part of Bengal. The miseries and sufferings of the people, already in economic distress prior to flood, know no bounds. Through the initiative of the District Magistrate, Mr. S. Banerjee, Government was already giving some relief prior to the flood. Man lives on hope. Only a few days ago, the people had before them the immediate prospects of a bumper harvest. But in three days all their hopes vanished. The houses and trees are all floating on the vast expanses of water, no land is in sight—water, water everywhere. There is no food, no fuel, no cloth, and no fodder for cattle. Imagine the woeful tales, the heart-rending stories, the harrowing scenes of distress of our flood-stricken brothers and sisters. Will not the sting appetite, the chill penury of distress touch your heart? we doubt not that your heart is pulsating with us in the cause of the suffering humanity. Indeed, we as students, who have organised ourselves into the Edward College Flood Relief Committee under the guidance of our Principal and Professors, do count upon your hearty sympathy and quick response."

All contributions will be most received and acknowledged by the President Binode Bhusan Roy, Edward College Flood Relief Committee, Tarash House, Pabna, (Bengal).

SEPARATION OF BURMA

An Open Question Now Closed

FORMALITIES AFTER DIVORCE.

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

Mr. H. P. Mody, President, Millowners' Association and a delegate to the Round Table Conference, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The announcement made by His Majesty's Government with regard to the summoning of a special conference on Burma requires some annotation before its meaning can be clearly understood. Is separation to be regarded as an accomplished fact, and be forced down the throat of Burma despite the opposition of powerful sections? What is the precise nature of the "review of the whole position," which has been promised before any proposals are submitted to Parliament? Will the Round Table Conference have any voice at all in the determination of the future of Burma? These are some of the questions which arise from the announcement, and if His Majesty's Government have laid themselves open to a misinterpretation of their intentions, they have to thank themselves for it.

LIGHT-HEARTED TREATMENT.

I have never known a major political issue handled in such a light-hearted way, as was the case with Burma at the Round Table Conference. Before a single decision was taken on any question of importance, the Conference was asked to pronounce an opinion on the future of Burma, and before anybody realized what was happening, it was announced that the principle of separation was no longer open to question. It cannot be denied that if the members had been more wide-awake, this absurdity of disposing of the future of Burma in a half hour's discussion would never have been perpetrated. At the same time, the propriety of rushing the Conference into recording an opinion on an important constitutional issue in such a casual way cannot but be questioned.

OPEN QUESTION CLOSED NOW.

At the first meeting of the Burma Committee, I criticised the way in which the whole business had been handled, and I tried to reopen the issue. I was supported by Mr. Isaac Foot, one of the members of the Liberal Delegation, who stated that a grievance undoubtedly existed that "a matter affecting 12 millions of people on one side, and India upon the other, should have been dealt with in a way that may be considered as being casual." The Chairman, the late Lord Russel, while ruling that it was not open to anyone to question in the Committee the principle of separation, stated that in his opinion, the matter could be re-opened in the Plenary Session. When the report of the Burma Committee went up before the Committee of the whole House, Mr. Shiva Rao and I led the opposition, and we were strongly supported by many members who declared that their previous assent had been based on the assumption that there was an overwhelming feeling in Burma for separation. Facts had, however, come to light, which showed that Burmese opinion was divided, and in those circumstances, the Conference could not be tied down to a decision hastily taken, and when there had been no opportunity for a proper appreciation of the bearings of the problem. The result of the discussion was that the Prime Minister had to concede that the plenary session would have an opportunity of re-considering the matter, and that what the Committee was asked to do at that stage was merely to "note" the various recommendations. This was construed as an assurance that the separation of Burma was still an open question.

SEPARATION: SETTLED FACT.

Nothing more was heard about the matter at the Conference, which came to a close in an atmosphere of great friendliness and enthusiasm. The next thing was a statement in Parliament by the Secretary of State, which seemed to ignore altogether the undertaking which the Prime Minister was understood to have given. And now comes the announcement of His Majesty's Government which might be construed as meaning that the separation of Burma is a settled fact, and that all that remains to be done is to work out the lines of a new constitution.

FORMALITIES AFTER DIVORCE.

I should have thought the logical course would have been, if a separate conference on Burma was at all necessary, to place before that Conference in the very forefront of its deliberations the issue whether Burma did or did not desire separation. If it so happened that certan sections amongst the Burmese delegates demanded to know, before they could make up their mind on the main issue, what sort of a constitution Burma was to enjoy in the event of a separation, I could understand the Conference being asked to deal with the constitutional problem straightaway. The procedure laid down, however, is fundamentally different. There is to be no discussion of the separation issue; "The primary task of the Burma Conference will be to discuss the lines of a constitution for a separated Burma." After this, it is difficult to understand what is exactly meant to be conveyed by the assurance that there will ultimately be "a review of the whole position by all the parties concerned." It looks very much as if the parties concerned will be merely called in to settle a few formalities, after the divorce has been effected. It is high time Burma shook off her lethargy, clarified her ideas, and took a decisive hand in the shaping of her destinies.—A. P.

MAHATMA & R. T. C.

Working Committee's Decision Endorsed By Mahakosal P C C

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 24.

The working committee of the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee resolved, at a meeting held on the 21st inst. that in the opinion of this committee, the Working Committee of the Congress has done well in deciding not to send Mahatma Gandhi to London to take part in the R. T. C. in the present political situation of this country. Supporting the Working Committee resolution, this Committee exhorts all the district organisations, Congressmen and the public to be fully prepared for every emergency. It further requests them to abide by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact till they are ordered by the Working Committee of the Congress to start civil disobedience.

Another resolution for organising the volunteers by procuring the services of a trained worker from A. I. C. C. was also passed.

FLAG SALUTATION NEXT SUNDAY.

The Working Committee of the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee has decided to observe a flag salutation ceremony on the 30th instant. All the district organisations have been requested to carry out the programme of the day with full vigour.

BE PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY

Under the presidentship of Seth Govinddasji a public meeting of the citizens of Jubbulpore was held at the Town Hall on the 21st instant, when Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra exhorted the audience to be fully prepared for the emergency and a resolution to that effect was unanimously passed amidst loud cheers.

University Of Leiden, Leiden, Holland.

SCHOLARSHIP TO INDIAN STUDENT FOR RESEARCH WORK

The Rector Magnificus of the University of Leiden, Holland, has informed the High Commissioner for India that the University is prepared to offer a stipend of £.50 to an Indian student who proposes to read for the Degree of Ph. D. in Aryan Letters at Leiden. The stipend will be available in the first instance for the academic year 1931-32, but it may be reasonably expected that it will be renewed for the following two or three years, provided that the work and progress of the selected student is satisfactory.

The University session at Leiden begins about the end of September, and applicants for the scholarship should send full particulars of their name, age, educational qualifications, including degrees taken at their Indian Universities, as early as possible to the Rector Magnificus, Leiden University, Leiden, Holland.

Excise Demand Granted By Council

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 26.

There was a lively debate in the C. P. Council to-day over the grant of Rs. 12,000 under Excise Department which was moved by the Hon. Jaiswal as a supplementary demand. The mover of the demand explained that crime had risen to an alarming degree in several districts of the province owing to the discontinuance of the prizes previously paid to the Excise officials for detection of crime. Messrs. Kedar and Chaparde, leaders of the People's and Nationalist parties strongly opposed the same on the ground that such prizes tempted Excise officials to bring up concocted oases. There was an change of some hot words between Mr. Kedar and the Hon. Mr. Jaiswal, the latter sarcastically remarking that Mr. Kedar's opposition was inspired solely due to his not being in office. Voting on this occasion clearly indicated the combined strength of the People's Party and Nationalists which amounts to 25 only. The demand was passed by the Council by a majority of 13 votes.

NO RELIEF TO MALWAN FROM GOVT.

—:o:—

Committee Giving Food And Clothing

(From Our Correspondent).

MALVAN, Aug. 26.

Malvan Flood Relief Committee distributed food and clothing in all affected villages rice being supplied for one month. Urgent repairs to fallen houses and the raising of temporary huts was done.

Swami Gunateetanand arrived here with four co-workers by mutual consent Masuren Cent is entrusted to the Swami other centres being managed by Malvan Committee.

Hundreds of applications from the distressed for relief, forwarded by this Relief Committee to the Mamlatdar were returned as he had no orders.

KARACHI YOUTH LEAGUER'S CASE

Accused's Friends Not Allowed To Enter Court In Jail

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 26.

Hearing of the case under 124A against Comrade Mubarakali Sagar, President, Karachi Naujawan Bharat Sabha commenced to-day in the Karachi District Prison, before the City Magistrate. The crown was represented by Mr. Lobo, Public Prosecutor.

Strangely Moulvie Mohmed Sidik Vice-President, Karachi Congress Committee, Sjt. Thilramani, Secretary and the political friends of the accused were not admitted to be present at the hearing of the case on the ground of being ex-convicts.

The accused repeatedly requested the Magistrate to allow them, but the latter declined on the plea that jail rules were against.

After the Deputy Superintendent C. I. D., two C.I.D. sub-Inspectors and some more prosecution witnesses were examined, the case was postponed to 3rd September as one C. I. D. reporter was absent, the accused being tried for speeches delivered on 10th August condemning the execution of Dinesh Gupta and also 16th August.

IMITATE SMTI. SARALABEN.

Appeal To Kathiawar Women.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Aug. 25.

Following the example of the Congress President, the local Congressmen have issued an appeal requesting Kathiawar women to introduce fashion in Khadi sarees and to imitate Shrimati Saralaben Ambalal of Rajkot. They further advise the women to take up the picketing work which they did in N. C. O. days and to relieve them for other social and political works.

The Amreli young workers appeal to all young men to muster strong at the Second Session of the Kathiawar Youth League, inviting suggestions regarding the President.

21829 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, during the month of June and July 1931.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	6.98
To-day's Opening Rate	7.00
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.16
Difference	plus .18
Broach Expectations	Rs. 150-8-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	3.66
To-day's Opening Rate	3.68
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	3.72
Difference	plus .06

CAWNPORE YOUTH LEAGUERS' TRIAL

Defence On C. I. D. Methods

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 26.

Arguments were heard from both sides in the case against Prakash Narayan Saxena and Gopinath Singh, prominent youth leaguers before Capt. A. W. Ibbotson, District Magistrate.

Arguing on behalf of the defence, Sjt. Hemanta Kumar Chatterjee pointed out that the notice served on the accused was vague, indefinite, irregular and illegal. He pointed out various defects in the search list and search warrant. It is beyond the power of trying Magistrate to declare Youth League seditious and revolutionary declared Mr. Chatterjee, which only the Governor-in-Council can do.

On other hand Governor-in-Council has removed the ban on on Youth League after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He further argued that Youth League has implemented the Pact and has done no anti-Government activity. Youth League activity or activity of the accused during 1930 is beyond scope of the present trial. Youth League, along with the Congress was at war with Government. The accused broke laws and suffered for it. Counsel then brought to the Court's notice the unusal interest of C. I. D. in this case. How C. I. D. Officers searched the Youth League Office, though warrant was directed to the Civil Police. They searched in the absence of Youth League officers, how all the documents seized, which ought to have been sent to District Magistrate were kept in C. I. D. Office.

Magistrate assured the defence that he would not consider the Youth League activity in this trial.

Mr. Chatterjee pointed out that the prosecution alleged that some seditious literature was found out. His contention is that it was not received from there and it might have belonged to Bekar Subha, if recovered at all.

The Prosecuting Inspector argued on behalf of the Crown rested saying that the search was according to law. Seditious literature was recovered from the Youth League office and must have been there for dissemination. Hence accused should be bound down. Extra file must have come by some mistake.

Judgment was reserved till Monday next.

SUKHDEVRAJ AND DELHI ACCUSED

Application To Tribunal

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

In the supplementary "Conspiracy" Case, accused Sukhdevraj has made an application to the Special Tribunal praying that either the Tribunal's order for allowing him to interview the accused in the Delhi "Conspiracy" Case be enforced or he be released on bail for 10 days, thus enabling him to proceed to Delhi himself and interview the accused.

AFRAID TO TAKE SUKHDEVRAJ TO DELHI.

It will be remembered that on the recommendation of the Tribunal the High Court ordered that Sukhdevraj be allowed to interview the Delhi "Conspiracy" accused, but the Government refused to take the responsibility for taking Sukhdevraj to Delhi or of bringing the Delhi accused to Lahore, but promised facility to Sukhdevraj's counsel to proceed to Delhi for an interview with the accused there.—A. P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 26.

Silver Ready	12 15 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	12 15 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

	Rs. a. p.
1st Settlement	43 8 0
2nd Settlement	43 9 0

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
August 26.
Nowshera, Gill, Rangoon.
Tecumseh, Johnston, Batoum.
Praunfels, Elbo, Karachi.
Celebes Maru, Taniguchi, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
August 27.
City of Melbourne, Watkins, Karachi.
British Sailor, Anderson, Abadon.
Arabia, Ferrara, Genoa.

LOADING.
August 26.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Mantua for China.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe
Steamer Comitbank for New York.
Steamer Lhalatta for Hamburg.
Steamer Falkenfels for Hamburg.

S S Nowshera:—The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Nowshera, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer, Celebes Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Brauenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Braunfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Trecumseh:—The S O Company's steamer Tricumseh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo and kerosene oil.

S S City of Melbourne:—The K N Company's steamer City of Melbourne, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S British Sailor:—The A P O Company's steamer, British Sailor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadon with a general cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer, Arabia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 26.
3 City of Melbourne, Karachi 26-8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Arabia, Italy, 27-8, L T & M Italiana.
5 Nowshera NF NF M M & Co.
8 Genoa Genoa 8-9 L T & M I.
9 Masula, U. K. 27-8, M M and Co.
11 Castalia Liverpool 5-9 G Trading Co.
13 Querimba, Rangoon, 27-8, M M & Co.
Khandalla E Africa, 26-8-31, M. M. Co.
15 Brauenfels, Antwerp 4-9 L. Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

3. Bamora, P.-Gulf, 26-8-31, M. M. and Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 22-8, M M & Co.
8 Hakkai Maru, Japan, 25-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Sirsa, Calcutta. 26-8-31, M. M. and Co.
10/11 Tokushima Maru Japan 31-8-31 N. Y. Kaisha.
14 Janaki, Malabar Coast 26-8-31. Malabar S S Co.
15 Laxmi Vengurla, 26-8 National P S G.

PRINCESS DOCK

A Padma, M'Coast, 26-8-31, S. Hassam and Co.
B. Jalapalaka Tuticorin, Scindia S. N. Co.
H. Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 27-8, L Naranji & Co.
K Ellora Karachi, 12-9 M and Co
M. San Francisco Xavier, N. F. N. F. Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co.
P Vita, Busrah N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co
Kaiser-i-Hind 4-9 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 11-9 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 18-9 P and O S N Co.
Moldavia 24-9 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 25-9 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, 30-8, M M and Co.
Durenda 20-9 M M and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nankin, 22-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Agra, 1-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Shalatta, 28-8-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Simla, 5-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Baroda 7-9 K N Co.
Tarantia 4-9 G T Co.
City of Poona 28-9 K N Co.

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Circassia 30-9 G T Co.
Clan Macbride, 1-9 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Neidenfels, 29-8, L Edward Ltd.
Altenfel 5-9, L Edward Ltd.
Libenfels 17-9, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tullisse 24-9 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Aquileia 22-9 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Moncalieri, 29-8-31, L. T. Co.
Fusijama 5-9 L T Co.
Pilsna 7-9 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Comitt Bank 26-8-31 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Dalhart, 7-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Silverfer 2-9 Volkart Bros.
Unicoi, 5-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
City of Auckland, 24-9. F F. Campbell Co.
City of Harvard, 10-10 F F Campbell Co.
City of Edinborough 16-10, F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31 N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 15-9 N Y Kaisha
Kaya Maru 30-9 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 24-8 O S Kaisha
Shunko Maru 9-9 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 24-9 O S Kaisha.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 29-8-31 M M and Co.
Karagola, 11-9, M M and Co.
Karanja 26-9 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Rajputana 29-8 P & O SN Co.
Ranpura, 5-9-31 P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hakkai Maru and F N Y Kaisha
Tokushima Maru, 30-8 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru N F O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels 4-9 L. Edward Co.
Thalatta N F L Edward Ltd.
Folkenfels N L L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
Comitbask N F F Campbell & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genova 8-9 M Italiana.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varela, 28-8-31, M. M. and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, 16-8 T M Co.
Querimba, 28, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi N F, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON
Rajputana P & O S N Co.
Ranpura P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels L Edward Ltd.
Thalatta L Edward Ltd.
Folkenfels L. Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
Comitbank F F Campbell & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genova M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokushima Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Hakkai Maru N F, Karachi.
Celebes Maru O S Kaisha.
FROM BUSREH.
Varela M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Kalavati 25-8-31
Caslatia 25-8-31
British Sailor 25-8-31

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

S S Ranpura for London:—12 bales animal skin, M. Siddick & Co.; 10 bales animal skin, U. Ebrahim; 20 bales animal skin, H. Oosuman & Co.

For Marseilles:—756 cwt. ground nut in shell, R. Dewsi.

For Pirrus:—60 cwt. gum oil-boum, Khoaca Bros.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—500 ton old iron, J. Qaberil.

S S Masala for London:—3500 cwt. jeowar, T. S. Thadani & Sons.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—12,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes; Strauss & Co.; 6000 cwt. linseed, Strauss & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—45 bales wool raw, R. Virchand, 8 bales wool raw, C. Ramsarup; 62 bales wool raw, W. Latham & Co. 40 bales cotton fly, A. L. Zaveri; 39 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Zaveri; 25 bales cotton yarn waste, Eastern Trading Agency; 8 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt. groundnut cakes, K. M. Nathoo.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton thread waste, M. Mafatlal & Co.

For Barcelona:—1 case casings, D. Abraham & Sons.

For Glasgow:—3000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.; 200 cwt. groundnut cakes, H. Ramji & Co.

S S City of Melbourne for Ghent:—125 bales, cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S Brauenfels for Hamburg:—29 cases casings, D. Abraham & Sons; 1000 cwt. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 1000 groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Uganda Cotton Trading Co.: 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, W. T. Suren; 2013 cwt. jeowari, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 51 cwt. mustard seed, S. M. Rajgor & Co.; 500 cwt. linseed, Birla Bros.; 3000 cwt. linseed, L. Dryfus & Co.; 3000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, J. Travers & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, B. Mauji & Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 50 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas & Co. 25 bales cotton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.

For Rotterdam:—1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 3000 cwt. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 5000 cwt. groundnut seed, H. K. Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.

For Copenhagan:—13 bales cotton thread waste, M. Chandulal & Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales, cotton raw, H. Nensey & Co.

For Breman:—63 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Comlicbank for New York: 375 cwt. plantage seed F F Campbell & Co.; 300 cwt. plantago seed T. S. Thadani & Sons.

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—750 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—200 bales, cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong:—41 cwt. dry fruits, A. Abdulla and Sons.; 100 cwt. dry fruits, R. Mavji & Co.

S S Hakkai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales, cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 400 bales cotton raw, Vakbaria & Co.; 140 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 82 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd., 60 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.

For Shanghai:—1200 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—200 ton scrap steel, M. B Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 ton old ship plates, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

S S Tokushima Maru, Agent N. Y. Kaisha Ltd. from Yokohama: 100 cases beer; 55 cases rayon goods; 235 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 75 cases paper.

From Tokyo:—246 cases beer; 70 cases rubber; 40 cases cotton yarn; 40 cases cotton shirting.

From Nagoya:—180 cases porcelain; 157 cases boxes; 160 cases cotton shirting; 70 cases clocks.

From Osaka:—15 cases silk goods; 450 cases glass ware; 190 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases cotton goods; 25 cases cotton drill; 175 cases cotton shirting; 147 cases enamal ware; 1400 drums paint; 58 drums coal tar.

From Kobe:—650 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 170 cases cotton shirtings; 40 cases camphor; 47 cases rubber goods; 66 cases canvas shoes; 167 cases razor goods; 93 cases glass ware; 57 cases cotton flannel; 80 cases straw boards.

From Moji:—303 cases beer; 7499 bags cement; 75 bales cotton shirting.

From Shanghai:—1892 bags beans; 1900 cases tea; 70 cases cigarettes.

From Hongkong:—2000 bags sugar; 375 bags sugar candy; 1500 bags beans; 25 cases salmon.

From Canton:—455 bags cassia 20 cases cassia roots; 148 cases mattings; 50 bags sugar candy.

From Singapore:—614 bags rattan; 202 bags pepper; 110 bags damasbatu; 1330 bags sago flour; 75 bags pineapples; 450 bags sandalwood; 27 bags betel nuts; 37 bags gum beenjamiu.

From Colombo:—100 bags tallow; 475 bags tea; 1929 pieces pipes; 50 bags gunnies 100 cases cow prints; 30 cases salmon; 54 cases auto parts.

S S Bawora, Agent, M. M. S & Co. from Basrah:—124 bales wool.

From Mohmerah:—91 bales wool; 95 bags attar; 25 bags linseed; 87 bags skins.

From Bushire:—55 carboys rose water; 43 bags almonds; 49 bags red rose; 110 bags attari; 72 bags gum tragacanth; 168 bags p. seed; 31 bales cotton raw.

From B'Abbas:—134 cases rose buds; 70 bales cotton; 41 bags assofoetida; 79 bags almonds; 93 bags dry dates.

From Muscat:—3992 bags dates 162 bags sardine; 102 bags pomagranates.

From Charbar:—189 bundle mats, 9 wadar mats; 425 bags mats.

From Karachi:—2831 bales whtat; 870 bags dry fruits; 15 bags googar; 254 bags rice; 105 bags matro; 79 bags gram; 90 bags gram flour; 230 bags wheat flour; 100 bags toorea; 102 bags zeera seed; 346 bales cotton.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION HOUSE AT BERHAMPORE.

(From Our Correspondent).
BERHAMPORE, Aug. 24.

Sjt. N. Narayanamurti, Secretary Andhra Provincial Congress Committee is busy organising a "Swadeshi Mandali" at Berhampore, under his own direct management and supervision exactly on the same lines, though on a small scale, as the Bombay Swadeshi Market. The object of the Mandali, is to exhibit, advertise and popularise by sale all good Swadeshi industries. A separate building or hall is being opened for show rooms. The exhibition house will be run for one full month, from about the middle of September, right through the Poojah Holidays, upto the Vijaya Dasimi Day.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

(Continued from page 6).

all passion and hence from sin in thought, word, and deed. There must also be control over the emotions, so that we are not elevated by success or depressed by failure, gaining indifference to the pains of opposites, as the Gita teaches" The Mahatma has mastered even his sleep; he can go to sleep at will at any time, and he can awake fresh and alert whenever it is needed.

SPIRITUAL WEAPON.

Renunciation, discipline, detachment lead to self-purification and thus to truth. If we would become "torch-bearers lighting the path of a weary world towards the goal of "ahimsa" (love), there is no other way out of it, save that of self-purification and penance." "This spiritual weapon of self-purification, intangible as it seems, is the most potent means of revolutionising one's environment and for loosening external shackles. It works subtly and invisibly; it is an intensive process and though it might often seem a weary and long drawn out process, it is the straightest way to liberation, the surest and the quickest, and no effort can be too great for it. What it requires is faith—an unshakable, mountain-like faith that flinches from nothing." This purification is essential to the universal spirit of love. "Identification with everything that lives is impossible without self-purification; without self-purification the observance of the law of "ahimsa" must remain an empty dream". God can never be realised by one who is not pure of heart. Self-purification therefore must mean purification in all the walks of life. And purification being highly infectious, purification of oneself necessarily leads to the purification of one's surroundings. But the path of self-purification is hard and steep. "To attain to perfect purity one has to become absolutely passion-free in thought, speech and action; to rise above the opposing currents of love and hatred, atachment and repulsion."

SENSE OF PROPOSITION.

Yet there is nothing morbid or fantastic about this renunciation. The Mahatma's asceticism does not express itself in sitting on a bed of spikes, but in the careful keeping of accounts. His asceticism is always regulated by common-sense, which he has defined as a "realised sense of proportion". Self-purification demands a vigorous and healthy body. "Indifference to physical comforts is good when it comes from enlightenment: but it is criminal when it is the result of slothfulness or ignorance or both." Finally, the Mahatma's asceticism has not given him a morbid fear of his fellow-creatures, but has liberated him into the largest possible circle of pure and ennobling relationships. Mrs. Polak has written of his "womanliness"—a quality not often associated with the monk, but a striking characteristic of St. Francis of Assisi—"his great faith, great fortitude, great devotion, great patience, great tenderness and great sympathy. Women could sense that in him they had found a fellow-traveller, one who had passed along the road they, too, were travelling, and could give him an affection deep pure and untouched by any play of sex-emotion." The Mahatma's asceticism is of the open air. See him asleep beneath the stars, restful and calm. I associate him with growing flowers, fresh fruit, the wide and open river, the prayer before the morning star has risen. They walk in the unsullied air of dawn.

PROVINCIAL PEOPLES' PARTY CONFERENCE, CHANNAPATNA.

It is proposed to hold the First Provincial Peoples' Party Conference at Channapatna, at 1 p.m. on Sunday (13th September 1931). All those people who subscribe to the creed and objects of the Party are requested to attend the Conference as delegates in large numbers and make it a great success. In this Conference important subjects, like constitutional changes and equitable representation of various communities in the Public Services and the elective bodies are likely to be discussed.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway wires from Godhra under August 25:—

Floods have subsided and line has been repaired between Umreth and Sevalia. Shuttle service is now running between Anand and Sevalia. It transpires that lives of six railway servants have been lost, not five as reported. Three bodies have been recovered.—A. P.

Owing to prevalence of cholera in Basra, the Iraq Government Health Authorities have imposed restrictions on travel to and via Iraq.

BOMBAY'S INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

More Rooms Occupied Last Year

The Director of Information, writes:—

The administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme for the year 1930-31 has shown satisfactory results, for not only was there a substantial increase in tenancies, but the rent recoveries, as explained below, were excellent. Out of 207 chawls with 16,211 rooms, 126 with 7,8000 tenements were occupied at the close of the year as against 124 with 7,266 tenements in April 1930.

The number of occupied rooms steadily increased in the first quarter of the year, but from August till October there was a gradual decline in the occupancies, owing partly to a number of mills having been closed down and partly to the disturbed political conditions of the City. In November the situation began to improve, and by the end of March the figures of occupancies were higher by 509 than at the corresponding period of the previous year.

NO CHANGE.

The scale of rents for single roomed tenements remained unchanged throughout the year. They were DeLisle Road Rs. 8, Naigaum Rs. 7, Sewri Rs. 7 and Worli Rs. 5 and Re. 1 extra for corner rooms.

Out of 322 shops only 148 were occupied. The question of revising the rates of shops according to their location was considered, on account of the prevailing economic depression it was considered desirable to postpone any revision. Out of 103 stalls at Worli for the sale of mutton, fish and vegetables, despite the re-arrangement made for the convenience of intending stall holders, only 21 were occupied at the end of the year as against 27 at the end of the previous year.

TOTAL RENT.

The rent collectons amounted to Rs. 6,52,706 against an assessment of Rs. 6,51,447, recording a recovery percentage of 100.2. The figures showed a distinct improvement over the previous year, when the collections amounted to Rs. 5,41,395 against an assessment of Rs. 5,69,371, a per centage of 95.

The total amount due from absconders was Rs. 24,848 as against Rs. 79,125 due in the previous year. The amount recovered was Rs. 8,929. The net amount still to be recovered is, therefore, Rs. 15,919 or a little more than 2 per cent. of the total assessment of the year, viz., Rs. 6,51,447. The total amount written off on account of irrecoverable arrears of previous years was Rs. 28,986, as against Rs. 934 written off in the preceding year, the sum of Rs. 28,986, being however largely in respect of the period of prolonged mill strikes.

COSTLY ESTABLISHMENT.

Establishment charges amounted to Rs. 84,772 or 13 per cent of the assessment. Out of a population of 36,745 living in the chawls, 889 are reported to have died, recording a death-rate of 22.3 per thousand. A maternity home under the auspices of the Presidency Infant Welfare Society has been opened at Worli.

C. P. COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mr. Rizvi Elected.

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Aug. 26.

After question time the C. P. Council proceeded to elect the President in place of Sir Shanker Rao, Dy. President, Mujjaffar Hussain announced that five candidates had withdrawn, and that the only candidates now contesting for Presidentship were Messrs. Yadav Madhav, Kale and Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi. Votes were then recorded by ballot and Mr. Rizvi defeated Mr. Kale by one vote.

Mr. Rizvi secured 35 votes of Government and the Democratic Party, while Mr. Kale secured 34 of the People's Party and the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Rizvi's election to the presidential chair was greeted with applause.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Arrest Of M. L. C For Not Paying Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 25.

When the C. P. Council met to-day questions occupied nearly one hour. There was a prolonged discussion over the appointment of Col. Tarr, retired I. M. S. Officer to the post of Civil Surgeon.

The Government benches were pelted with a series of questions and asked to explain why the appointment was not withheld in view of the financial stringency.

Mr. Gowan replied that the question of financial stringency did not apply in this case.

Pundit K. P. Pande then moved an adjournment motion to consider the situation arising out of the arrest of Lala Dulichand, M. L. C. of Saugor District for non-recovery of land revenue dues. but the President disallowed the motion on ground that it was not a matter of urgent public importance.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Land Revenue Amendment Bill as emerged from the select committee.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

It is understood that the Nationalist Party, decided last night to set up Mr. Kale for the presidential chair. Mr. Khaparde, however, stands greater chance of being supported by the Government, which is causing dissensions in Nationalist Party.

Democratic Party intends to set up four candidates, when the election takes place to-morrow, three of them being Muslims. From data now available it is almost certain that Mr. Khaparde will be elected.

TEMPTING BUT SOUND!!!

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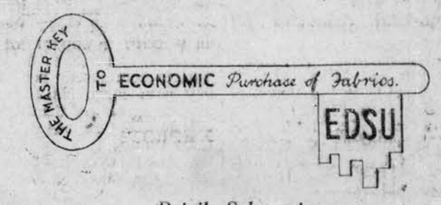

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THE YOUTH SPIRIT.

(From A Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 24.

Addressing a crowded meeting in the Besant Hall, Mr. Vaswani said, youths were the architects of the Future and to build a New India, they must understand the modern spirit. Russian youths had in the last 12 months educated no less than a crore of people.

In India, youths had revolted against creeds and ceremonies and worship of books and customs. The poor were no longer "reconciled" to their "fate." Why, they asked, should rich idlers move in cars and honest, hard-working men starve? Bolshevism was bound to be popular. Was a new period of chaos coming? He was not pessimistic; he was immensely optimistic. Out of the conflict of our days was emerging a New Religion,—a Religion of Reverence for the Poor,—a Religion of fellowship with humanity.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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What the People Say

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It would be painful reading for an average investor to go through the report of Mr. A. E. Cama, one of the Auditors of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

The following items would not be out of place for the reader:—

EUROPEANS

Bonus, Gratuity and passage money paid away for the Year ending March 31st 1931.

Bonus paid to 77 covenanted hands is Rs. 8,65,0004; average per employee Rs. 11,233.

Gratuity to 45 covenanted hands is Rs. 1,11,390; average per employee Rs. 2,475.

2.3 passage money Rs. 1,39,571.

Total Rupees 11,15,956.

INDIANS.

Bonus paid to 3,300 hands is Rs. 4,28,030; average per employee Rs. 129.

Bonus paid to 16,842 hands is Rs. 5,75,070; average per employee Rs. 34.

(on general production.)

Gratuity to 325 hands Rs. 63,781; average per employee Rs. 193.

Total Rupees 10,66,881.

As regards retrenchment promised from time to time by the company the following figures will be most illuminating:—

Productive employee	Average salary p.m. per head
1925.. 164	Rs. 922
1931.. 77	Rs. 1321
— 87	plus 599

Average bonus p.m. per head	p.c. of Bonus per mensem
Rs. 426	46 p.c.
Rs. 985	74 p.c.
plus 559	28 p.c.

Please excuse the rather lengthy statement.—Yours, etc.,

H. N. SORABJI.

WELLINGTON CINEMA PICKETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was greatly amused as well as deeply grieved to read in your paper a report of what happened near the Wellington Cinema on Sunday morning. No decent person will like the way in which the over-zealous "reformist" followers of the Mullah Sahib behaved on that day and especially their behaviour towards the ladies was simply disgusting. But I was surprised to find out that these misbehaved followers of the Mullah Sahib also have their admirers and—of all places—in "Love Lane." The "Khilafat Daily" informs us in its issue of Monday last that on receiving the news that there was some trouble near the Wellington Cinema on Sunday morning, Maulana Mohamed Irfan and some others from the Khilafat House went to the scene and made inquiries as to what was going on. They found, we are told, a number of Borah youths picketing the Cinema House. Maulana Irfan appreciated their zeal for "reforming" the community and advised them to be peaceful as picketing to be effective and successful must be peaceful. The Maulana is also reported to have approached the police officer and the Manager and he returned after seeing that there was no trouble and everything was peaceful. So here we have the "Khilafat" lending its support to the reactionary activities of the Borah youths in the field of religious "reform." Of course, it is open to the followers of the Mullah Sahib to hold any view they like and also to try to "save" their womenfolk from committing the "sin" of attending a Cinema show. It is also open to the Khilafatists to approve of such activities but I would like to put a few questions to both of them in this connection.

In the first place will the Mullah Sahib or any of his followers if he supports all that took place on Sunday morning enlighten us why it is that women only are to be barred from attending a Cinema show and not the men?

By the way will the "Khilafat" let us know what is its attitude with regard to the exemption of the Borah community from the "Wakf Act?" I believe it is now time for your contemporary to say something. Much can be said for discreet silence. But even discretion will blush at the length of your contemporary's silence.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-HUMBUG."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am rather displeased to find in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" the humorous way in which you treat the picketing at Wellington Cinema.

It is evident from your article that a large number of Bohra ladies wanted to see "Shirin Farhad" but, owing to the intervention of some orthodox men, a miniature riot was staged outside the theatre with the result that the majority of the ladies had to go back and those who were rather of an advance type did enter the theatre after a good deal of argument. After the show started an armistice was arrived at between the management of the theatre and the leaders of the picketers by which five women were admitted inside the theatre, the show was stopped for a few minutes, and these five "guardians of religion" were allowed to scrutinise and note down names of those present (so that they may be fined Rs. 11 per head for disobeying the "heavenly order.")

Uptil now we had not a single instance in which the educated and the cultured Zanana ladies were treated as was the case outside Wellington Theatre. If this incident is allowed to pass in a very light manner, I know not whether it will be ever possible for Zanana ladies to go to cinemas and other places of recreations of this kind. I hope the Law-abiding citizens of Bombay will fully realize the situation.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM."

August 24.

BOHRAS AND WAKF ACT'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you please allow the following a space in your esteemed daily and thereby do it the justice deserved.

While every right-thinking person has welcomed the application of the M. Wakf Act to the Bohra community, it is regrettable to learn of the protests raised against it from various quarters by people who have been certainly misguided. Meetings have been held, processions taken out and such other things done, all as marks of protest. Apparently, it all works like that. But what do we discover when an analysis of all this is done? For this, let us look to Bohra religious institutions only as far as the relation between the Head Priest and his followers is concerned. Every city, town or village whre Bohras number even less than ten has his representative, who has to act under his implicit obedience and rule and connects the link between the Head Priest and his followers there. Now, it is an open secret that the present Head Priest of the community is not prepared to allow a slightest chance to interfere with whatever he claims to be under his so-called control, the tragedy of which, as is well-known, has resulted in a split in this peace-loving community. His repeated declaration about Wakf properties has been that he is the sole owner of all of them and that they all are under his sole power of discretion and that none on this earth, of human capacity can look into his doings about them. Naturally, therefore, the withdrawal of the exemption was to him as a bolt from the blue, and he, at once, sent orders to his faithful representatives at different places to organise voice of protest against the 'intruder.' Thus, we see, the vigorous protests that are raised are the mere outcome of this artificial agitation by people who have not cared to give a single thought to the matter.

Then, we turn to another important factor—the factor of persecution. As is well known, the Bohra community is backward intellectually and socially as well. Hence, we should not be surprised if even a good majority in it, is led away by the influence of the priest prevailing over them. So, as we see people and particularly the intelligentsia in the community, though appreciating and welcoming the Act, are not able to come forward and denounce publicly the misleading propaganda in that connection. Hence, although some meetings welcoming the Act were convened at a few places, the real degree of prevalence of this opinion lies latent with the individuals, and, therefore, cannot get the force that it deserves. So, all this, then goes to show there are thousands in the community, who do desire that the exemption should be withdrawn for good and all. This also clearly shows that the whole structure of protests falls to the ground never to rise again. Let me hope and hope sincerely that no reasonable person will, in future, be inclined to be led away by such protests and propaganda carried on against the Act. To say, as is being said, that the Act interferes with the religious tenets of Bohras is a sheer lie. Truly speaking, the Act interferes in no way whatsoever with their religious tenets which in this respect do not and must not differ from those of the rest of the Muslim communities. The Act simply wants to regulate the line followed in regard to the Wakf properties in the proper direction. Lastly, let us hope the Bombay Government will stick to the wise course and will not be led away by the false cries of 'Religion in danger,' raised by the people who have been exploited miserably.—Yours, etc.,

"Y. R."

August 22.

INJUSTICE TO FERGUSSON COLLEGE STUDENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Let me congratulate you upon your editorial note headed "Pity" appearing in your issue of the 22nd inst. about three students of the M.A. class in the Fergusson College here being compelled to leave the College by the Principal because of their connection with the local Youth League. You have, if I may say so, broken the conspiracy of silence with regard to this incident which editors of local organs of public opinion seem to be determined upon. But I wonder whether even you with your sympathy for the aggrieved students have realised to the full the inequity of the Principal's action. If he had objected to their being enrolled when they presented themselves for the purpose, it would, in my opinion, have been less open to objection. But to allow them to continue as students of the College for some time and then to ask them to leave the College in the middle of the term is to spoil the whole of their year. If the Principal had refused to accept them as students of the College at the very start, they would have been free to make their own arrangements elsewhere. They are well-known members of the Youth League and the Principal need not have waited till after the recent attempt on the acting Governor's life in his College to discover a fact which everybody in Poona knows. Is their dismissal intended as a sop to angry bureaucratic wolves insisting upon disciplinary action by the Principal? Disciplinary action against proved offenders would be legitimate; but what is the fault of these poor Youth Leaguers? Does the Principal honestly believe that it is they that were at the root of the recent trouble in the College? If so, does he not owe it to the public to take it into his confidence as regards the reasons which actuated his action? If not, his obvious duty is to prevent their studies being interrupted in this manner. And, what, one wonders, is the Governing Body which is supposed to be responsible for the conduct of the College doing? It has recently been strengthened by the election of Mr. N. C. Kelkar whose political 'guru' was one of the founders of the College. It is their obvious duty to see that students are protected from injustice by College authorities. Will they not discharge it on this occasion? The fact that the Governing Body has perhaps not been roused to action by the aggrieved students cannot serve as an excuse for its sleeping over the matter.

Mr. Editor, I am a well-wisher of the College and would not like any harm to come to it. At the same time I cannot conscientiously describe myself as a too enthusiastic admirer of the Youth League. But I place justice above everything else. It is because the Principal seems to me to have behaved unjustly in his dealings with these students and that you alone came forward to break the conspiracy of silence of newspaper editors by espousing their just cause that I have thought it necessary to trouble you with this letter. I hope that in his attempts to set the institution right with the authorities the Principal will do nothing which will enable anybody to say of him that he did an unjust act.—Yours, etc.

A CHAMPION OF JUSTICE.

Poona, Aug. 24.

WOMEN AND MEDICAL PROFESSION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read the letter published by the Hon. Secretary of the Association of Medical Women in India, Bombay Branch, protesting against the remarks of the Chief Justice in the case of Dr. Bhatt.

I must, at the outset express my regret that your correspondent has shown the same hypersensitive notions against which the learned Chief Justice wanted to warn the women members of the medical profession. In justice to the action of the learned Chief Justice I must say that had it not been for the arguments advanced by the Government Pleader these remarks would not have found their place in the course of the judgment. If your correspondent had only taken the trouble of following the arguments and full text of the judgment, I feel sure that this letter would never have been written. I see nothing objectionable if, as is stated there in the women engaged in the medical profession, working shoulder to shoulder with men are advised to abandon their hyper-sensitive notions which they otherwise have, if they were observing the 'Parda.'—Yours, etc.,

ILLEGIBLE,
Advocate, High Court,
Jalgaon, Aug. 24.

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THE UFA CONVENTION 1931

(Continued from page 4.)

"Monte Carlo Madness", "The Dancing Congress" (Der Kongress tanzt), and "Slaves of Passion" (Sklaven der Leidenschaft), a Jannings feature.

The next speaker was Mr. von Theobald of Ufa's foreign department, who talked on the company's business relations with abroad and called the attention to the fact that even in these times of economical depression the company has not only held the ground conquered in former years, but made a considerable headway everywhere.

Director Grau, the head of Ufa's theatre holdings, outlined the policy of his department and gave additional details to the informations on this point which Mr. Klitzsch had given in his opening address.

On the second and the third day of the convention the entire foreign business was discussed between the foreign Department and Ufa's foreign representatives and business associates. Interesting lectures were held by Mr. R. B. Wainwright who for many years represents the Ufa interests in England, Wilhelm Karol, General Manager for Central, South and East Europe, and Wolfgang Schmiddt, Managing Director of the Alliance Cinematographique Europeene, Paris, who spoke about the conditions in their respective markets.

In the course of the convention the guests of the Ufa visited the Neubabelsberg sound-film studios. They were also shown the following pictures of the 1931|32 production schedule: "Monte Carlo Madness", produced by Eric Pommer and directed by Hanns Schwarz; "Secret Service", produced by Bloch-Rabinowitsch, directed by Gustav Ucicky; "Dover Calais", produced by Bloch-Rabirowitch, directed by Anatol Litwak; "Wifey Kicks the Traces", a sound-film comedy produced by Gunther Stapenhorst and directed by Reinhold Schunzel; also parts of Eric Pommer's next super-production "The Dancing Congress", staged by Eric Charell. The general prediction of everybody attending these screenings was that Ufa's successes of last year will be far excelled by such pictures as provided for in the 1931|32 programme.

FOR UNUSUAL THINGS.

Ramon Recommends The Films.

"If you want to do unusual things and acquire accomplishments not generally taught even in the most expensive schools, go on the films," says Ramon Novarro, who has been a film star for ten years, and, therefore, should know.

"During my career in films," he says, "I have had to study and master, at least temporarily, many different arts and sports. For 'Scaramouche' I had to become an expert swordsman, and rub up the knowledge again for 'Devil May Care'. In 'The Pagan' I dived for pearls, using the scientific technique of the South Sea divers.

"For other films I have learned to pilot an aeroplane, drive a chariot, and wear a monocle.

"Finally, for my latest film, 'Son of India,' I learned the rudiments of valuing precious stones, and the art of being buried alive and continuing to live, an old trick of ancient Hindoo warfare, which will no doubt prove invaluable if I should ever have to resort to being a Hindoo warrior for a living."

DIRECTORS, GERMAN AND RUSSIAN

Piece The Pictures

After the release of "The House of Unrest" filmgoers may take quite an interest in Leslie Howard Gordon. This film is his first directorial effort, and it is not likely to be his last. "It has impressed us very much," a representative of an English screen journal was informed at the Stoll studios. "We have undoubtedly discovered a new director of great promise."

Mr. Gordon's favourite directors, he admits, are the Germans, although he has a great admiration for the Russian genius who made "General Line". That, he asserts, is probably the finest picture ever made. Among British producers he divides honours equally between Sinclair Hill and Alfred Hitchcock.

"Just as O. Henry built up his tales so should the director piece together his picutres," he says.

Judging by his work, Leslie, Howard Gordon aims to be the screen O. Henry.

Haste Is Waste.

THINKS H. HUGES.

Howard Hughes, the young millionaire, producer of "Hell's Angels," does not believe in acting in haste. For six months he has been searching for the right story for Billie Dove, and at last he announces that it has been found. Its title is "The Age For Love." and it is said to contain both drama and comedy.

Let us hope that Mr. Hughes will be a little more hasty over the production of this picture than he was with "Hell's Angels" I am sure Billie Dove's admirers have no desire to wait three years before they see her on the screen again!

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

Sir Percival Phillip's Message.

(By Air Mail.)

The London "Daily Mail" publishes the following message sent by Sir Percival Phillips regarding Working Committee's decision not to be represented at the Round Table Conference:—

The 'Hindu' Nationalist Congress decided to-night, after four hours' debate on the reply of the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) to Gandhi, to boycott the Round Table Conference in London next month.

Gandhi stated afterwards: "So far as I am aware there is no intention of resuming civil disobedience at once." He is returning to Ahmedabad to-morrow night.

The statement of the Congress working committee is:—

"The committee has carefully considered the correspondence between the central Government and various provincial Government's on the one hand and Mahatma Gandhi on the other, and the statement by the latter of the events which led to the correspondence. The committee notes with regret that there have been, in its opinion, repeated and in some cases serious breaches by provincial Governments of the conditions of the Delhi settlement (between Gandhi and the ex-Viceroy, Lord Irwin.)

"GREAT BLOW TO ME."

"A stage was reached when, failing satisfaction, Gandhi had asked, with the approval of the working committee, for the appointment of an impartial tribunal to investigate allegations of breaches of the agreement and interpret the terms of the settlement.

"Such a request has now been refused, even in matters affecting the vital interests of the peasantry. The committee, therefore, has been obliged reluctantly to come to the conclusion that, consistently with the terms of the settlement and the national interest, the Congress cannot and should not be represented at the Round Table Conference."

Gandhi, after the adjournment of the committee, said: "I need hardly say it has been a great blow to me that I am not to go to London. I know what it will mean to Lord Irwin and I know also what a severe disappointment it will be to unmerous English friends of mine, but the decision became inevitable.

"I had hopped against hope that justice would be done, even at the eleventh hour. My request was, in my opinion, incredibly simple.

"If there was a contract between the Government and the Congress, and if there was a dispute as to the interpretation of the contract or about a breach on either side, surely the rules governing all contracts must be applicable to this contract. This is the more so because it is a contract between a great Government and a great organisation claiming to represent the whole nation.

"That the contract is not legally enforcible imposes a double obligation on the Government to submit to an impartial tribunal questions in dispute between the contracting parties if they cannot agree.

"The Government, in its wisdom, has rejected the very simple and natural suggestion of the Congress that such matters in dispute should be referred to an impartial tribunal. In the circumstances it would have been highly improper if the Congress had allowed itself to be represented at the conference.

"More than this I must not say until the working committee releases the correspondence."

CANCELLED PASSAGES.

Gandhi was asked if there was any prospect of further negotiations with the Viceroy. "As far as I know there is no question of reopening negotiations, if you mean Congress representation of the conference," he replied.

Asked if the Delhi settlement would be at an end, he said:

"It need not necessarily be off. It is one thing for the Congress to decline to be represented at the conference, and another to declare the settlement altogether at an end.

"I can say that Congress is in no hurry to take any such dramatic measure."

A large crowd waited around the suburban villa where the working committee sat. Its decision was greeted with cheers, which continued intermittently outside Gandhi's window until late to-night.

The Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Naidu, two of the delegates to the conference, have cancelled their passages.

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JOURNALS OF THE FUTURE.

It is a pity so few people know anything of the modern superspeed presses which print their daily or weekly paper at the rate of anything up to 50,000 copies from each folder per hour, and print it cleanly, neatly and accurately. These marvels of the age of electrical engineering make the press-room of a great newspaper as enthralling to watch—and to hear—as the engine-room of a battleship or ocean-liner. Seeing a paper go to press, with all hands at their appointed stations, is one of the thrills of modern industry; the rhythmical roar of it is a twentieth-century song of triumph.

TWENTY-FIVE A SECOND.

Mr. George A. Isaacs, J.P., M.P., who for twenty-one years has been General Secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, makes an interesting forecast of the press of 1950 in "The Story of the Newspaper Printing Press" (Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., 6s. 6d.). It is anticipated that by then a speed of 100,000 an hour will have been attained, already presses have been run in America at speeds equal to 60,000, and with improved methods of getting the papers away from the machines the higher figure will be practicable. Machines whirring out complete newspapers at the rate of 1,500 copies every minute, twenty-five every second from each folder! It sounds like a Wellsian dream; but the most modern types have brought it within credible reach.

In order that speed may be facilitated to the utmost, Mr. Isaacs thinks that the newspapers of that not far distant day will be standardized both in the size of the page and the number of pages. The size will be comparable to the "Evening Standard" of to-day, and the number of pages run from thirty-two to forty-eight. Thus, our morning and evening paper will be of the "handy" type known in America as "tabloid"—easy to turn in crowded train, bus, and tram (if trams, indeed, are not wholly superseded by then).

COLOUR.

Colour will be an important feature, the picture pages being in three colour reproduction, artistic as well as realistic. Three-colour machines, Mr. Isaacs points out, have already proved a great success in America, and only the unfortunate closing down of the "Daily Chronicle" as a separate newspaper deferred their introduction to the newspaper press of this country. We already have presses equipped for printing in one colour and black.

It is not difficult to conceive how much more attractive one's newspaper will be when scenes of pageantry, such as the Royal Opening of Parliament, are photographed and reproduced in natural colour. As for "colourful" personalities, we shall be able to behold inprinted the robust complexion of the most popular peer of the day as well as the brilliant canary yellow of his Sedan motor-car!

CONTROLLING THE MACHINE.

In the field of control brain will supersede brawn.

The breaking of the paper as it leave the roll—a very grave and dangerous fault which causes serious delay and may involve the losing of trains—will, when the press is running, operate switches which apply electro-magnetic brakes and so bring it to a standstill in a few revolutions.

The mere pressure of a button will control running speed and other important movements.

There will be visual as well as aural warning devices, so that there can be no mistaking a bell, siren, or whistle in the noisy press-room.

Sensitive microphones attached to the press in various positions will enable it to be brought to a standstill in an emergency merely by one of the operatives shouting "Stop!" the sound vibrations operating stop-button mechanisms automatically.

MIND AND MATTER.

According to Mr. Isaacs's encouraging forecast, we have to conceive the press-room of a great newspaper in 1950 as a microcosm of the electrical and wireless age, equipped with super-machines of Robot proportions and staffed by operatives with an almost uncanny grasp of a thousand and one minute and delicate details; a triumph of mind and matter and energy working in perfect unison for the production of the best possible newspaper in the least possible time. That, coupled with news television, will bring the principal happenings of the world with vivid actuality to everyone's vision and understanding.

Mr. Isaacs's book is a most comprehensive and detailed survey of the past, present and future of the newspaper printing-press. It has all the virtues of what he claims it to have been—a labour of love.—"John O'London's Weekly."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

ABSENCE OF BUYING AND FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Scattered Short Covering

Bombay, August 26.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also on favourable weather, but later advanced on partially on short covering. The market opened at a decline of 16 points and a further decline of 6 points was recorded during the early part of the afternoon. During the last hour there was some short-covering which rallied prices and the market closed at a decline of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 7 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 6.72.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 2 points. There was short selling with poor offtake. The New York advices were good which induced short covering. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points to 3.78 and sales amounted to 4000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed 2 points lower and Egyptian Cotton prices declined 13 to 8 points.

The Alexanlria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 4 points to a rise of 2 points.

Messrs. Langley and Co., in their report issued to-day state as under:—

Writing to us on July 20th (before the last Bureau) a Memphis correspondent said: "We think present conditions point to a crop of 14 millions minimum, and as to maximum possibilities the crop has taken on the characteristics of the 1926 crop and may produce a heavy yield per acre, but we have 6-1/2 million on less in Cotton than in the big crop year."

Over the week-end we cabled this correspondent for his present opinion of the crop condition and his reply reads:—

"Think prospects fully maintained. Expect next Government report confirm previous estimate."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 6.99 —.03 lowest 6.85 —.22.

N. Y. December highest 7.20 (2-53 p.m.), lowest 7.06 (1-50 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: America cables favourable weather, favourable forecast. Europe, South. Spot-firms sold.

New York: Declined early on favourable weather reports. Advanced later on short covering and trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers cabled to New York as under:—

"Do you consider Farm Board's announcement regarding financing this crop also Government plans for legislating reduction in acreage ppracticable? Please also telegraph your views regarding next Bureau."—

The have received the following reply from their New York friends:

"Think financing programme practicable as sufficient funds will probabyl be available. Believe acreage programme impossible. If last Bureau correct, then the estimate on the basis of to-day's condition would show little change, as in the first two weeks of August weather was rather favourable but lately it is less so."

9 a.m.:—Sales of cloth and yarn have last week probably been less than actual production in United States, France, Japan and Spain. The Mill situation elsewhere is reported to be unchanged. Mill activity in United States is just about maintained.

9-10 a.m.: New York cables:—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—In West Texas crop is spotted and late, blooming nicely, some areas need rain, prospects as whole better than last year.

12-34 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight weather cool, no precipitation.

2-55 p.m.:—New York cables:—Textile: Buyers apatheaic, expecting lower prices. Cotton: Steady on covering, doubt further advance, anticipate decline as movement expands.

Another of their Liverpool Liverpool friends cabled us as under:—

"Oversold condition largely readjusted, expect early increase in hedges."

Reuter's cable: New York market was easier in absence of any important buying and also on favourable weather, but later advanced partially on covering.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected equal to 3.97.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 154 equal to 3.50.

Difference 47 pts. equal to Rs. 21.

New York May (close) 7.66 equal to 3.83.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 154 equal to 3.50.

Difference 33 pts. equal to Rs. 15.

Liverpool-New York:

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 40, May 28 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 25.

October	...	6.98—.09
December	...	7.20—.08
January	...	7.29—.10
March	...	7.49—.09
May	...	7.66—.08
Middling Spot	...	7.00—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 25.

October	...	6.97—.09
December	...	7.20—.08
Middling Spot	...	6.72—.10

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 25.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	6.92
January	7.23
March	7.43

New York Noon Call:—

October	6.92
January	7.23
March	7.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 25.

	Opening	Closing
August		3.59—.11
September		3.61—.11
October	3.75	3.66—.11
November		3.68—.11
December		3.72—.12
January	3.85	3.76—.12
February		3.80—.13
March	3.95	3.85—.13
April		3.89—.13
May	4.04	3.94—.12
June		3.97—.12
July	4.10	4.00—.13
August		4.03—.13
Middling Spot		3.78—.04

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) ...	3.06
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.21
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) ...	3.36
Oomra Good ...	2.79
Oomra Fully Good ...	2.89
Oomra Fine ...	3.04
Bengal Good ...	2.69
Bengal Fully Good ...	2.79
Bengal Fine ...	2.89
Scinde Fully Good ...	2.79
Scinde Fine	2.89
Scinde Superfine ...	2.99

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Sakellaridis, September ...	5.51
October ...	5.57
November ...	5.63
January ...	5.86
March ...	6.05
May ...	6.22
July ...	6.37
F.G.F. Spot ...	5.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 25.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 26.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT:—
Oct. s. 3/10-5/8d. —1/8d.
Dec. s. 4/-1/2d. —1/2d.
March 4/3-3/8d. —1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT:—
Sept. Dol. 46-1/2 —7/8
Dec. Dol. 50-3/4 —1/2
March Dol. 54-3/8 —3/8

LONDON LINSEED:—
Sept. £8-2-6 unchanged.
Market quiet.

ARGENTTINE LINSEED:
Oct. 11.47 —4.
Nov. 11.59 —1.
Market quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL:
Sept./Dec. sh. 14/6d. —6d.
Jan/April sh. 15/6d. unchanged.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR:
Sept. 1.38 up 8
Dec 1.36 up 6.
March 1.39 up 4.
Market quiet:—

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO):—"Prices declined on Commission House selling and lower outside markets, but later advanced partially on covering, closed barely steady."

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Following quiet New York advices our market opened at Rs. 154/8 for Broach A-M delivery and improved to Rs. 155 on scattered buying. It is reported that the Bank Rate may be raised to 8 per cent. to-morrow, which caused heavy selling and prices eased off to Rs. 152/8. At this level the market ruled rather steady. Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a rise of 2 points. Later on prices advanced on better news from Simla. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. Rs. 154/8.
Oomra D/J. Rs. 134.
Bengal D/J. Rs. 119/12.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

Aug.	106.00—1.20
Nov.	108.50—0.10
Feb.	108.90—0.40

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal U.P.	135	131	127	123
M.G. Rajputana	134	130	126	122
M.G., Panjab	133	129	125	121
M.G. Oomra, No. 3	142	138	134	
M.G. Oomra, No. 1	154	150	146	
M.G. Oomra, No. 2	148	144	140	
M.G. Broach. No. 2	150	146	142	138
M.G. Surat	205	201	197	193

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

103 Bombay & Co., Nimbahera, 135.
108 Bombay & Co., Sailu, 135.
55 Mithabhai Nathoo, Ellichpur, 139.

READY COTTON QUOTAITIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

Bengal Superfine	130
Bengal Fine	125
Bengal F.G.	120
Sindh-Punjab Fine	125
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	120
Wardha-Hingt Fine	142
Nagpur Savner Fine	144
Yeotmal Fine	139
Arvi Fine	139
Amraoti Fine	136
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	136
Mulkapur Fine	134
Khandesh Fine	134
Muthia Fine	129
Muthia F.G.	124
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	141
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	136
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	139
Burwah Sanavad Fine	139
Indore/Ujjain Fine	139
Broach Fine	152
Broach F.G.	144
Compta Good	174/79
Jinja	234/39
Busoga	239/44

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

	Since 1st September.		
In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This	Year.
Khandesh	25	324939	
Central India	20	339159	
Barsi and Nagar		169202	
Hyderabad-Gaorani		35609	
Berar	74	592282	
Central Provinces		373746	
Total Oomras	119	1884937	
Dholera		281350	
N.-W. Provinces		93552	
Rajputana		53109	
Sind-Punjab	20	123423	
Broach	202	303249	
Coompta & Dharwar	1519	94087	
Westerns-Northerns		49047	
Cocoanada		24	
Tinnevelley and Cambodia		42618	
Persian		1380	
American		140296	
Egyptian and African	139	328338	
Comilla, Burma and other Sorts		702	
Total	1999	3396712	

1st Sept. to 20th Aug.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year.
Europe	345	597656
Japan & China	3637	1865035
Coast Ports	19	25715
Up-country by Rail		221894
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		32332
Total	4001	2742235

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, Aug. 26.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	6	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	5	0
Mint Gold, 2nd do.	21	6	0
Silver, Ready	43	12	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	9	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	7	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 32-8; highest Rs. 32-10, lowest Rs. 32-4; closing Rs. 32-8.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 29/4; highest Rs. 29-6; lowest Rs. 28-14; closing 29-1.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery opening Rs. 34-8; closing Rs. 34-6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 29-6; lowest Rs. 28-12; closing Rs. 28-14.

STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

BULLS APPEARED AT THE CLOSE ON BETTER POLITICAL NEWS

A Temporary Rally

Bombay, Aug. 26.

The share market opened steady but declined under increased selling pressure. When a decline of Rs. 10/- was recorded, during the last few minutes, Bulls came in with buying orders for Bombay dyeing on reports that Mahatmaji is going to attend the Round Table Conference. This buying resulted in a rise of about Rs. 5/- from the lowest level. This improvement in the political situation is not likely to induce any speculative buying particularly from outsider operators. The financial situation in this country is becoming very serious and the Government is paying handsome interest on treasury Bills. Thus the floating capital is locked up in these bills and both industry and trade is bound to suffer. Of course low prices of commodities will require little money during the season, but this will be done with great difficulty. In the meantime there are rumours that the Bank Rate will be raised to 8 p.c. This shows that how serious is the financial situation. Mahatma Gandhi's departure for R. T. C. may have a temporary upshot in the prices of shares but this will be difficult to be maintained. On the countrary tight condition of money will induce increased selling of actual scrips on bulges.

3-1/2 per cent paper ruled erratic and prices after opening at Rs. 57/13 declined to Rs. 57/7 but again advanced and closed at Rs. 57/11/6. The selling witnessed soon after the opening was due to better yields on the Treasury Bills than locking up money in Securities.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 678; 71; 75; 73; 75.
Century 206; 197; 200; 197; 203; 4; 2;
Colaba 71.
Crescent 47N
Fazul 311; 1; 3; 1; 6; 5;
Indore 325; 323.
Madhowji N. 12;
Nagpur 302; 287; 90; 92;
New Great 208; 7;
Pearl 171; 61; 67; 66-14;
Simplex 47; 45;
Swadeshi 235; 27; 31; 30;
Burma 349; 43; 47; 45.
Hydro 106; 5-10;
Tram 99-11;
Deff. 292.
Ord. 18-12; 2; 12; 6;
Bundi 12-8;
Indian 130.
Katni Ord. 141; 40;
Alcock 205; 2;

MILLS.
Bombay, Aug. 26

100 Ahm. Advance	252-8
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	675-10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	202-8
500 Central India P	403-12
100 Central India	292-8
100 Colaba	71-4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	47-8
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0.3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazulbhoy	305-10
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	91-4
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	323-12
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-8
100 Khatau	70
100 Kohinoor	108-4
250 Laxmi	685-0
100 Madhowji	12-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	92-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	107-8
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	90-0
250 Pearl	166-14
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	45-0
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	230-0
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1265-0
1000 Western	6578xd.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	64-8
50-25 Central	14-4
£10-5 Eastern	65-12
500 Imperial	880-0
500-125 Imperial Cont.	220-0
100-50 India	74-12
5 Union	3-0-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	130
100 Katni 1st P.	104
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	528-12xd.
100 Katni	140-0
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	6-6
100 Shahabad	147-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	15-0
200-100 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	99-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Valley	545
50 Bom. Tram P.	61-8
50 Bom. Tram.	99-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1000
1000 Tata Power	373-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	722-8
100 Amritsar Patti	100
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	37-0
30 Tata Steel D.	292-4
75 Tata Steel	18-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	202-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	167-8
50 Bom. Telephone	37-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	345-10
50 Bom. Burma New	120
100 Ind. Bleaching	132-8
15 Scindia	5-9-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	57-11-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-10-0

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest Prices:—

Millars Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Ord. £0-2-0.

London Tin Corporation, Ltd., Ord. £0-11-3.

Turner and Newall £1-7-6.

Associated Electric Industries £1-0-3.

Attock Oil £0-14-4½.

Associated Portland Cement £1-0-6.

Underground Electric Railways £0-19-9.

Electric Supply Corporation £2-2-9.

Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd., Ord. £0-13-9.

Esira Railways £0-5-3.

County of London Elec. Supply Ord. £2-5-6.

Marconi International Marine £1-10-0.

Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co., Ord. £2-10-0.

General Elec. Ord. £2-0-9.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-5-7½.

L. & N. E. Rly. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. £18-5-0.

International Rlys. of C. America 36.00.

Malayalam Plantations £0-7-6.

British Burma Petroleum £0-3-0.

Selidan Plantations £0-16-6.

British S. Africa (Chartered) £0-18-6.

Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-5-6.

Wm. Cory Son £2-11-6.

Market affected by political situation.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 1,36,473 tons.

Decrease on week 604 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31.
Receipts to date 25/8/31	120000	496000
Receipts Yesterday, 25/8/31	11000	40000
Exports to date 25/8/31	122000	203000
Stock at Ports 21/8/31	2727000	1721000
Stock at Interior Towns 21/8/31	739000	544000
Stock at Liverpool 21-8-31	917000	730000
Visible Supply 21/8/31	4937000	3138000
Quantity in Sight, 21/8/31	143000	454000
Quantity Out of Sight 21-8-31	432000	385000

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Aug.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32. Aug./Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Oct./Dec.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 278-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278-3/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 67-1/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 83-1/2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.

CROSS RATES—
New York-London 486 25th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/2 3/4 26th inst.
Japan-London 2/0 3/8 25th inst.
London-Paris 123.95 25th inst.
London-Belgium 34.82 25th inst.
London-Switzerland 24.94 25th inst.
London-Italy 92.90 25th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 3/8 24th inst., £4-4-11 1/2 25th inst.

Silver London Ready 12 15/16 24th inst., 12 7/8 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 13 24th inst., 12 7/8 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 1/8 24th inst., 27 7/8 25th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5/16 per cent 24th inst., 4 11/32 per cent 25th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 15/16 per cent 24th inst., 4 15/16 per cent 25th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of London Silver:—Steady. India bought. China was seller at higher rate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57/12.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-6.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 68/8.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-5.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14.

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99|9.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/1

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/11.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100-4.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103/2

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67-8.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67-8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 85-10.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—31st August settlement.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs 57/12.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99/11.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 382 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 87 per ton.

KABUL-PESHAWAR RUN IN 7 HOURS

"Previous Records Broken"

Word has been received in Bombay of the fact that Mr. F. G. R. Peterson, a representative of the London "Times", driving a 1931 Chevrolet DeLuxe Tourer covered the distance between Kabul and Peshawar on Wednesday August 19th in less than seven hours, breaking all previous records for the trip.

As far as can be remembered, Mr. Peterson is the second journalist to visit Kabul since the war and very few have ever been there. This is not because they do not wish to go as every journalist has a desire to go to Kabul, but as a rule the authorities in India are strongly opposed to the idea and the Soviet authorities are not any more favourable to an approach from their end. The other arrival was Mme. Viollis, special correspondent of the "Petit Parisien." She arrived in Kabul by aeroplane from Tashkent at the same time as Nadir Shah's triumphal entry and obtained a story which used by newspapers throughout the world.

From the cable advice received from Mr. Peterson it is not clear whether he broke the motoring record purely for amusement or whether some of the local sniping schools happened to be having their weekly practice shoot. In any case to do the 190 miles from Kabul to Peshawar in less than seven hours is a fine performance. Kabul lies at a height of 7,000 feet, and there is a climb of about 6,000 from Peshawar.

Scheme For Vedic Library

The Secretary of the Veda Shastrottejak Sabha writes:—

So as to make our Indian Scholars study exhaustively most ancient and precious and permanent treasure in the world, and take front seats among the galaxy of great savants of the world, the Veda Shastrottejek Sabha intends to establish a beautiful and rich Vedic Library and allow its members (and non-members too on some conditions) to take advantage of it. The object of this Library is to collect all great works on Vedic Literature in all languages of the world, to encourage Vedic study through learning and teaching, to conduct a Vedic College or Research Academy and to publish or get published rare and Research books.

The Veda Shastrottejak Sabha will have to raise a fund for this Vedic Library and go on with the work. Donations may be attracted by the actual work done and to be done. If any Donor will come forward to finance the Scheme at least to a great extent, his name or any name suggested by him will be given to the Library. Donors upto Rs. 1,000/- will also get their names to some collection of books or cases or rooms. If larger donations are offered at once, the Library will be a real thing very soon.

This Library Scheme is approved of by the Managing Council of Sabha. Those who desire to help the cause in any way should do so immediately. Any correspondence and queries may be directed to Shankar Shastri Paradkar, Secretary, Veda Shastrottejak Sabha, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

"WONDERFUL CURE OF ASTHMA."

—:o:—

MEDICINES TO BE DISTRIBUTED FREE ON OCTOBER 25.

Patients suffering from Asthma will be interested to know that for the last several years, Srecman Raja Saheb of Rehwa, is distributing free of charge, at Barnapur, District Bahraich (B.N.W.R.) a certain medicine for the cure of it on the full-moon night of the month of Ashwin (Saradpurnima).

A single doze of this, if taken on the date mentioned above, according to the directions prescribed by him is sufficient to effect a speedy and safe cure. Three such doses taken for three consecutive years are known to have cured even chronic cases of 20 or 25 years' standing.

This year the full-moon night of the month of Ashwin falls on the 25th October, 1931, and elaborate arrangements for the distribution of the medicine are being made as usual. Persons suffering from the disease are requested to come to Barnapur, a day or two before the date fixed.

All possible arrangements for the comfort of the patients coming from outside will be made; but it will be better to inform the undersigned at least a fortnight before their arrival.

A. PRASAD, B.A.,
Private Secretary,
Rehwa State,
Barnapur,
Bahraich.

Rugby.—A bulletin issued on Tuesday morning states:—

"The Duke of Gloucester has had a good night and is making most satisfactory progress. No further bulletins will be published at present.—B.O.W.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Its Head Office in Fort, Insurance Co., Ltd. has Bombay. J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1931

T.U.C. WAR ON NEW CABINET IN BRITAIN

General Election Likely To Take Place In January

WILL COALITION CABINET BE DEFEATED IN FIRST BATTLE?

LONDON, August 26.

The announcement of the unemployment cut has roused Labour organisations throughout the Country for a bitter fight, and MacDonaldite supporters in the Party are likely to be repudiated and denied re-election. The first battle will be at a joint meeting, to-day, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Consultative Committee of the Labour Party at which, though it may be assumed that Mr. MacDonald's supporters will make some effort to defend their chief, it is a foregone conclusion that a general resolution will be passed condemning the Government. It is unlikely that Mr. MacDonald will attend the meeting, and it is anticipated that he will resign the leadership of the Party.

"MAC" EXPELLED BY HAMPSTEAD LABOUR PARTY.

The campaign against Mr. MacDonald has already been started by a resolution passed by the Hampstead Labour Party, last night, expelling Mr. MacDonald from the membership "in view of his disloyalty to the Party and open flouting of Party discipline."—Reuter.

T. U. C. On War Path

—:o:—

LONDON, August 25.

Rugby.—In a statement last night, Mr. W.M. Citrine, Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, said: "It is obvious that nobody can commit the Labour Movement to participation in, or support of a National Government, without their consent. That consent has not been asked for, nor given."

OFFICE RESUMED.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Chief Labour Whip and other Whips of the late Government decided to-day to refuse office in the National Government.

It is understood that the Ministers of the Labour Government will hand over their seals of office at Buckingham Palace, early to-morrow morning, and the new Ministers will go and receive them at 11-30. The first meeting of the new Cabinet will probably take place at noon.

"L.G." FOLLOWS CRISIS CLOSELY.

Mr. Lloyd George motored from London to-day to his home in Churt, Surrey, where he will stay during the remainder of his convalescence. Later he hopes to go to Wales. Although confined to his room, he has followed the political crisis closely, and was several times consulted by his Liberal colleagues.—B.O.W.

TENSION RELIEVED.

Radio Talks By Premier And Baldwin

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Rugby.—The solution of the political crisis by the formation of a National Government of co-operation with the sole united purpose of restoring the equilibrium of national finances and re-establishing British credit has relieved tension. Interest is now shown in the repercussion of political organisations and personalities. The public is being addressed successively by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, whose talk to-night from Downing Street was broadcast from all transmitters of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Stanley Baldwin who will broadcast to-morrow, and Sir Herbert Samuel, who will broadcast on Thursday night.—B.O.W.

Official Statement From 10, Downing Street.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

An official statement issued from 10, Downing Street, says that arrangements made for the Round Table Conference will not be affected by the change of Government. The Prime Minister will be Chairman of the Conference. Lord Sankey will preside at the forthcoming meeting of the Federal Structure Committee. Lord Reading will continue to lend assistance to its work.—Reuter.

REALISATION OF GRAVE SITUATION.

Baldwin's Explanation For Co-operation.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Rugby.—In a statement issued last night Mr. Stanley Baldwin says:—"The formation of the National Government is a guarantee to all concerned at home and abroad that the gravity of the situation is realised by those to whom the facts have been made known, and that they are resolved at once to take measures necessary to put the finances of the country in order.

We are face to face with a grave national crisis but our country always gives proof of its greatness at times of national emergency and I have sufficient confidence in our people to know that this occasion will be no exception to the rule. The crisis with which we are faced demands prompt and immediate measures, and the dissolution of Parliament at this stage followed a general election would be disastrous. This fact dominates the situation at the moment. The only means by which the national emergency can be met is close co-operation between all the parties.

The national Government has been allotted a definite task and on its completion, it is understood that Parliament should be dissolved, as soon as circumstances permit, and that each of the parties should be left free to place its policy before the electors for their approval. By this means no party will be called upon to sacrifice any of the principles in which it believes. But the gravity of the crisis is such that it is the bounden duty of every one who studies the welfare of our country to put aside party differences for the time being and co-operate in the national interest. In that task we conservatives will play our part boldly and courageously."—B.O.W.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Before Full Meeting Of Tories On Friday.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A full meeting of the Conservative Party, including Peers, members of the Commons and candidates will hear from Mr. Baldwin on 28th August reasons which caused him to decide that it was his duty to participate in the formation of a National Government to carry out urgent financial reforms required in the present national emergency.

A similar meeting of Liberals will be held the same day.—Reuter.

LIB.-TORY TRUCE.

General Election In Januaryv?

LONDON Aug. 25.

Rugby.—One of the immediate results of the formation of the National Government is that there will be a political truce between Conservatives and Liberals for the next few months. The first sign of this is contained in the announcement that the Liberal candidate has retired from the contest in the bye-election now pending at Guildford. As the Labour candidate had already withdrawn, the Conservative will probably be elected unopposed.

There is considerable speculation as to the date of the general election and opinion is expressed in the press that the most likely date is January of the next year. The new register of voters comes into operation on October 14th. and election on the old register is considered impossible, while a November election is regarded by newspapers as unlikely as the campaign would clash with that for municipal elections.—B.O.W.

Press Tribute To "Mac's" Courage.

LONDON, August 26.

A wave of optimism has spread throughout the country as the result of the formation of the new Cabinet, it being felt that something is at last being done to face the economic crisis. All the newspapers except the Labour organ approve of the Cabinet, and pay tribute to Mr. MacDonald's courage.—Reuter.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Later—The Ministry of Agriculture—Sir John Gilmour (Conservative).

ABSORPTIONS.

It is significant that no provison is made n the new Government appointments for Ministries of Pensions and Transport and for the Department of Overseas Trade which, it is assumed, will be absorbed in other departments.—Reuter.

Significance Of Sir S. Hoare's Appointment.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

General surprise is felt at the landslide of Labour members towards Mr. Henderson and against Mr MacDonald. The number who will support the new Government will be no doubt till the party meeting on August 23. but it is expected to be only between 20 and 50. An announcement of the Government financial proposals is expected before the end of the week.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

It is pointed out that the appointment of Sir Samuel Hoare to the India Office is the most significant, as it obviously means that he is intended to remain at the same post in the Government which Conservatives are confident of being able to form after elections and will have the task of guiding India through the difficult years ahead.—Reuter.

MEERUT NEWS.

Muzaffar Ahmed Progressing

SOCIETY TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGES

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, August 24.

Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed a Meerut "Conspiracy" case prisoner who was reported to be ill on hunger-strike, is progressing and is much better.

SARDA ACT BREACHES.

A society has been formed with Mr. B. Meti Lal, Hon. Magistrate as president and Rai Saheb Lala Rameshwar Dayal as Secretary to combat the evil of child-marriages and to bring cases of breaches of the Sarda Act to the cognizance of the Government. It is common knowledge that numerous marriages have been contracted in these parts where the respective ages of boys and girls fell far short of the limit prescribed by the Sarda Act. The formatios of such a society therefore is a great social venture.

Increasing reports of alleged coercion in the District are being daily received here. One Suraj Mal of Mahnikpur was alleged to have been beaten, as he could not pay the rents. Jag Ram and Ram Chandra residents of Barra Gaon were also alleged to have been beaten as they also were unable to pay the Government dues.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Krishna Chandra, M.A., and Mr. Mutsaddi Lal, M.A., are busy organising Seva Dal Corps in the District. In this connection, they met the principal Congress workers of Barra Gaon and Khekra and discussed plans with them. They also instructed them as to the procedure of Congress propaganda in their respective areas.

A public meeting was held at Lalna attended by about 700 Kisans. It was addressed by Messrs. Krishna Chandra and Mutsaddi Lal who advised the strengthening of Congress organisations and emphasised the need for sinking petty differences among the Kisans themselves.

CONGRESS APPEAL TO TEMPLE TRUSTEES

Removal Of Untouchabilty Campaign.

The Secretary, Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress has issued an appeal to the Managers, Trustees, or owners of the Hindu Temples, in the course of which it is stated:—

"The Indian National Congress has taken in hand seriously the question of the removal of untouchability and has appointed a sub-Committee to carry on the work.

The Committee had issued a number of appeals to the public some of which have been sent to you. Those of our brethren whom we regard as untouchables belong to our religion and country and have been rendering service, generation after generation, to our community. Thus they are ours. And so it is our duty to treat them as brothers.

We have become slaves to a custom that has come to parade under the name of religion. We deceive ourselves that we are therein observing the precepts of religion, and make no more to do the right. But the days of inaction are gone. It is our first and foremost duty to remove it at once. It is absolutely necessary to atone for the sin so long committed by us in keeping our so-called untouchable brethren away from us. A little farsighted thinking will make this need clear from every point of view—that of justice and humanity as also the communal or national interest.

May I request you to rise to the occasion and extend to untouchables. so far as temples are concerned. the same rights and privileges that are enjoyed by touchable Hindus? Thereby, you will raise our religion in the world's esteem. save our community from decay, strengthen our nation, help our political efforts and individually advance a step at least on the way to Moksha—our religious goal.

PRINCIPAL MAHAJANI REPUDIATES ALLEGATIONS.

POONA, August 26.

Mr. G.S. Mahajani, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The reports appearing in a Bombay newspaper regarding the alleged expulsion of three Postgraduate students of the Fergusson College, are incorrect. It is not a fact that these students were penalised for being or remaining members of any particular body or association.

The real position is briefly this: In view of the very prominent part taken by these three students in the last year's movement of Civil Disobedience Movement, their attention was drawn to the rules in the Students' Book, regarding the conduct of students about participation in public agitation, and they were only asked to promise that they would not take such further part in direct political agitation or demonstration as would compel the College authorities to take action against them. But the students did not feel sure that they could conscientiously give to the College authorities a promise to that effect; consequently, they voluntarily withdrew their names from the College.

It will, thus, appear but for their voluntary withdrawal they could have continued to be students of the College notwithstanding their being members of any particular body or association they had given the particular assurance that was asked for."—A.P.

"GOGATE HALL"

Attempt To Commemorate Poona Outrage.

POONA, Aug. 26.

An attempt to commemorate the Fergusson College outrage by naming the Wadia Library as Gogate Hall is reported to have been made. It is believed that someone entered the Library Hall on Monday night by breaking open the glass window and impressed with stamp the word 'Gogate Hall' on the walls and books. When the mischief came to light the college authorities are understood to have lodged a complaint with the police who are investigating the matter.—A. P.

M. N. ROY'S ARREST

Protest Meeting In Bengal

CALCUTTA, August 25.

Under the auspices of the Employees' Association a public meeting was held at 20, Strand Road on Saturday afternoon under the chairmanship of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose. The hall was packed to suffocation. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed.

1. "This meeting is of opinion that the prosecution of Mr. M.N Roy, who has played a very important part in and contributed immensely to the growth of the Trade Union Movement, is a direct attack on the Labour Movement in India. In the interest of the movement, therefore, and also in view of the present Truce between the Government and the people, this meeting urges that the case against Mr. M.N. Roy should, forthwith, be withdrawn."

2. "This meeting invites the attention of the Government and the public to the seriousness of the situation created by middle-class unemployment, coupled with industrial unemployment and urges the necessity of immediate protection for the unemployed through legislation and other helpful measures."

3. "This meeting calls upon all classes of employees in and around Calcutta to contribute their mite towards the relief of flood and famine-stricken people of Bengal."

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, President of the Employees' Association, made a forcible speech in moving the first resolution and narrated the story of bureaucratic repression applied to trade unionists.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, in the course of his speech congratulated the employees upon their genuine sympathy with labourers, and he expressed his utmost satisfaction to identify himself with them, as he believed they were the real backbone of the country. He maintained that the distinction that was often made between manual and intellectual labour was only an artificial one and this must be removed, as was done in other advanced countries. Sjt. Bose emphasised that industrial and other concerns which were so long controlled by foreigners would in time come into the hands of the people of the country, and every one should strive in that direction He felt proud in associating himself with the resolution passed in connection with the prosecution of Mr M.N. Roy. Whether one agreed with Mr. M.N. Roy or not one could not, but be impressed by the intellectual stamp which his writings bore forcibly advocating the emancipation of the working class in India. Although he was not personally acquainted with him, said Sjt. Bose, and did not always fall in with his views expressed in the literature he had occasions to peruse from time to time. Yet, he must acknowledge his high intellectual personality. He finally appealed to the employees of helping the defence of Mr. Roy and giving him all possible relief while he is in jail awaiting trial. The President then dealt with the question of unemployment and said, no radical solution of it could be possible till the nationalisation of industries was secured and freedom obtained. Before he closed the proceedings of the meeting, Sjt. Bose put before the audience the true picture of the distress that is prevailing in the eastern and northern parts of Bengal, caused by the recent floods and appealed for substantial help for relief of the flood and famine-stricken people. The President's speech was appreciated and cheered from beginning to end.—"Liberty."

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY FOR POONA

Move For Organisation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

It is learent that efforts are being made to form a Muslim Nationalist Party in Poona which will explain the Muslim Nationalist point of view. It is also learnt a learned Maulvi will come to Poona and explain to the Muslims the Jamiatul-Ulema's decision.

KATHIAWAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

—:o:—

Appeal To Make October Session A Success

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Aug. 25.

The secretaries of the Amreli Nava Yuvak Sangh have issued a fervent appeal to the public of Kathiawar to make the second session of the Kathiawar Youth Conference a success. The explanation of the aims and objects of the Kathiawar Youth League will clear all misunderstandings that have recently arisen because of the discontent that prevails in some Kathiawar States between the ruler and the ruled.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES.

This league's aim is to unite the different youth leagues into one central organisation, to carry on various activities, on peaceful lines, that would lead to a free India. Efforts will be made to establish freedom of speech, assembly, press, guarantee of life and property and wider franchise, boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. The activities will also contain khaddar production, swadeshi propaganda, untouchability problem, physical culture, social reform, communal unity and national education.

It is hoped that the above mentioned activities of the League will stimulate national aspirations for helping it and clear all misconceptions.

The public of Kathiawar are requested to enrol themselves in large numbers as members of the Reception Committee, and thus help the organisers to stabilise the health and the strength of the Central League by making the Kathiawar Youth Conference a success. About 50 members have enlisted in the Reception Committee and the number is increasing everyday. Sjt Venilal Buch, Secretary, Kathiawar Youth League, has issued an appeal for sending suggestions for constructive work and to suggest the name of the president.

FORMIDABLE ORGANISATION.

Looking to the zeal of the workers it seems that this Conference will open a new leaf in the page of the "History of Kathiawar" by uniting so many local youth leagues into one formidable and strong organisation for "real" work, which Kathiawar has in store for the future for the social, economic, and political uplift of its people in particular and of India in general.

KATHIAWAR SATYAGRAHA DAL'S NEXT YEAR'S PROGRAMME

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Aug. 25.

The annual general meeting of Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal was held at Joravarnagar on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. Manilal Kothari when the report and accounts of last year were adopted. The policy and programme for next year were decided. The budget for current year of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned.

It was decided to continue various centres for constructive work in the different states. In view of the large import sale of foreign cloth in Kathiawar the meeting decided to concentrate on picketing and other necessary measures for effective boycott of foreign cloth.

The Dal will work at present in co-operation with Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal in Bhavnagar. The new Working Committee elected Sjts. Fulchand Shah and Venilal Buch as Secretaries.

MORE SHOCKS FELT IN PESHAWAR

Many Casualties.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 25.

Three more earthquake shocks were felt at Quetta before noon. Many buildings have been cracked and partly damaged. Several casualties are also reported. The railway bridge between Sharigh and Nakus on the Harnai section has been damaged. The Quetta-Harnai passenger which left this morning is not likely to pass across it to-day. Earthquake still continues and panic prevails.

The railway line to Fort Sandeman has been breached on account of floods.—A. P.

Schneider Trophy Race.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Rugby.—The question whether Italy will compete in the Schneider trophy race on September 12th is still undecided. On Sunday a telegram was sent from Calshot asking for definite news and this morning the following reply was received from General Balbo:

"It has not yet been possible to decide whether Italy will participate. because during the last few days bad weather has impeded flying on Lake Garda. Assure you, however, that Italian pilots will do their utmost to match themselves against their English comrades."

WILL FRANCE PARTICIPATE?

High winds and a rough sea again prevented the British Schneider team from making practice flights at Calshot. According to a Paris message, it is still hoped that France will be able to take part in the race on September 12. The Italian decision has been delayed by the interruption of tests over Lake Garda by bad weather.—B.O.W.

NAGPUR, Aug. 25.

In the C. P. Legislative Council to-day, the names of eight members, namely, Messrs. Khaparde, Kale, Rahman, Muzaffar Hussain, Rizvi, Tarapore, Saphal, and Badriprasad Tiwari were proposed for the presidentship by different parties. Voting will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

May Meet In Dhrangadhra

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Aug. 24.

The political situation at Dhrangadhra is for the time being calm. The organisers of the Kathiawar Political Conference it is learnt, have discussed the matter and the chances now are for the conference being held in Dhrangadhra though rumours are current of the holding of the Conference in Ahmedabad. Sjt. Devchandbhai is to meet the Dewan of Dhrangadhra in this connection. Some speak of Sjt. Kothari's probable intervention in the matter. Halvad has given good support to Dharangadhra. As far as the youths of Dharangadhra and Halvad are concerned they are determined to hold the Conference.

Sjt. Maneckchand is going to see Sjt. Manilal Kothari.

HYDERABAD STATE POLITICAL CONFERENCE

A Hyderabad State Political Conference will be held with a view to ensure the political and economic progress of the people so that this premier Indian State may take its rightful place in the future Commonwealth of India. A Reception Committee consisting of prominent men has been formed under the Chairmanship of Moulvi Syed Sirajul Hasan Sahib Tirmizi.

As the Government has prohibited the holding of the Conference within the limits of the State, the first session of the Conference will be held on the 27th and 28th instant at Akola (Berar) under the Presidentship of Mr. R. S. Naik.

Srinagar Cut Off From Jammu And Rawalpindi

SRINAGAR, Aug. 25.

Owing to breaches Srinagar has been cut off from Jammu and Rawalpindi.—A. P.

Foreign Cloth Sealing At Pachora.

PACHORA, Aug. 25.

All foreign cloth shops will be sealed to-day (Tuesday), by Mr. M. H. Sharaf, of the Akali Dal, Bombay. Six Borahs have joined in the Congress Committee.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.